Speeimen Vranstages.

Varcious Andian Languages. - 1897

= G.A. Criesson =

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SPECIMEN ANSLATIONS

VARIOUS MAIN LANGUAGES

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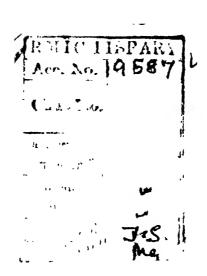
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THIS collection of translations of the Parable of the Prodigal Son has been made from many sources. There are translations made at the beginning of the century by Carey, translations extracted from editions of the New Testament now being issued by the various Bible Societies, and translations made specially for the work. It naturally has the defects of its origin. It is not pretended that the translations are all elegant, or even accurate. No doubt some of the older ones are extremely incorrect, but they were the best available, and will serve as foundations for better ones.

The compilation is only a preliminary one. It is a step in the Linguistic Survey which I am earrying out for the Government of India. It is intended ultimately to make a collection of similar translations into every language and dialect of Northern, Central, and Western India. The present collection is meant to aid the preparation of the final one, by affording translators samples in various languages, one of which each is pretty sure to understand. It must be remembered that many of the translators into the less known dialects will of necessity be ignorant of English. In this case some one page or other of this book will, it is hoped, render them the necessary assistance.

In a work dealing with many different languages and characters, there are sure to be some misprints. No care has been avoided to render them as few as possible. For obvious reasons, slight changes have been made in the original, and in the different versions. It is unnecessary to do more than draw attention to them.

As this book will at possibly be read by European scholars, to whom some of the rarer characters will not be familiar, I have, as a rule, transcribed the versions into the Roman character. This transcription was an after thought, and has hence made the numbering of the versions somewhat irregular, but its advantages were so manifest that they seemed to me to outweigh this small defect. I have a necessary the adversary familiar with the ordinary Devanāgari and Perso-Hindustanī alphabets, and I have give no transcription in the case of languages written in these characters, except in one of the instances when special circumstances seemed to demend it. I have embers our if the end of the authorised Government system of transliferation, so have is was possible, but these mide not be done in the case of all languages, e.g. Kāshmīru, or the Fibeto-Boroma specifies of the North-East Frontier.

I have to thank many gentlemen for the assistance which they have rendered me. I must specially thank the Roy. J. A. Macdonald, Secretary of the Christian Literature Society of Calcutta, who lent me his most valuable aid in obtaining copies of, I believe, every

version of the Gospel of St. Luke published in an Indian Language, and not out of print. To Mr E. A. Gait, I.C.S., I owe a heavy debt of gratitude. It was through his assistance and kindly interest that I have obtained the large collection of versions into the languages of the hill tribes of Assam, which forms a special feature of the book, and which greatly enhances its value. I am under similar obligations to Captain Wolseley Haig for versions in the little known languages of the Berars. I regret that one of those supplied by that distinguished scholar, arrived too late for insertion in the collection. I have also to thank Mr. J. D. Anderson, I.C.S., for the Chittagong version; Babu Mano Mohan Chakravarti for assistance rendered in preparing the Eastern Bengali and Oriya versions; Dr. Hultzsch and Mr. Venkayya for similar assistance in regard to the versions in Madras languages; the Rev. L. Skrefsrud, who prepared a special Santal version for me and lent the Government Press the necessary types; Rai Carat Chandra Das, Bahadur, C.I.E., for the Tibetan, Lepcha, and Bhutani versions, and their accompanying transcriptions; Çrī Kāli Kumār Dās, for the Lepcha version; the Rev. E. G. Phillips, for the Garo version; the Rev. S. Endle, for the Kachārī version; Captain A. E. Woods, for the Angami Naga version; the Rev. E. W. Clark, for the Ao Naga version; Sar Doka Perin Kay, for the Mikir version; Mr. F. S. R. Anley, for the Kuki version; Messrs. F. W. Savidge and J. H. Lorrain, for the Lushai version; Mr. J. F. Needham, for the Miri, Singpho, and Khamti versions; the Rev. W. Pettigrew, for the Manipuri version; and Babu Golap Chandra Baruā, for the Ahom versions. Besides, I have to thank many others, Missionaries and Laymen, Europeans and Natives, for help, always graciously rendered, in carrying the work through the press. If I omit their names, it is want of space, not want of recognition, which leads me to do so.

BANKIPUR;

GEORGIE A. GRIERSON.

The 18th March 1897.

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ERRATA.

No. 1-SANSKRIT-

Last line but 4.—For तद्यं read तद्यं.
,, पानौत् read समोत्.

No. 4a.—KASHMIRI—

Page 2, lines 31, 35, read chyặn throughout.

- No. 6.—WESTERN PANJĀBI— Line 1.—For व्यू read व्य.
- No. 12-MARATHI, (STANDARD DIALECT)For SOUTHERN GROUP, read SOUTH-WESTERN GROUP.
- No. 62—AHOM, (STANDARD DIALECT) (AHOM CHARACTER)—
 Page 2, line 12, Om γ .
 Page 2, line 19, Om \underline{m} .

ENGLISH.

A certain man had two sons. And the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his living. And not many days after the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living. And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land: and he began to be in want. And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country: and he sent him into his fields to feed swine. And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat: and no man gave unto him. And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee. And am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants. And he arose, and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him. And the son said unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son. But the father said to his servants, Bring forth the best robe, and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet: And let us eat, and he merry: For this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found. And they began to be merry.

Now his elder son was in the field: and as he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard music and dancing. And he called one of the servants, and asked what these things meant. And he said unto him, Thy brother is come; and thy father hath given a feast, because he hath received him safe and sound. And he was angry, and would not go in: therefore came his father out, and entreated him. And he answering said to his father, Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment: and yet thou never gavest me even a kid, that I might make merry with my friends: But as soon as this thy son was come, which hath devoured thy living with harlots, thou hast given a feast for him. And he said unto him, Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine. It was meet that we should make merry, and be glad: for this thy brother was dead, and is alive again; and was lost, and is found.

SANSKRIT.

(Calcutta Bible Society, 1884.)

नरस्य कस्यचिद्दी पुत्रावास्ताम् । तयोः कनिष्ठः पितरमाह, पितर्देहि मह्य रिक्थस्य तमंशं यो मया प्राप्तव्यः। ततस्तयोः क्वते रिक्यं विवभाज। ग्रनिधकदिवसेभ्यः परं स किनष्ठः सर्वे संगृच्च दूरदेशं प्रतस्ये तच च लाम्पट्येन जीवनं यापयन्खवित्तं प्राकारीत्। व्ययिते तु तेन सर्वेखे तिसान्देशे घोरतरं दुर्भिचं संजातम् स च कप्टभागी भवितुमारेभे । तदा स गत्वा तत्प्रदेशस्ये किसांश्वित्पीरे ससक्ते, स च तं स्करचारणार्थं खग्रामान्तीयचेचाणि प्रेषयामास। तत्र स सूकराणां भोज्यै-र्वन्यमाष्याषेक्रदरं परिपूर्यितुमवाञ्कत्, कोऽपि तु तस्मै नाददात् । ततः परं स चतनां लब्ध्वा बभाषे, मत्पितुः कति वेतनजीविनः पूपैरतितृपा भवन्ति, अहं त्वच चध्या नभ्यामि । यहमुत्याय खपितरमभियास्यामि, तं च वदिष्यामि, पितः, स्वर्गस्य विकडं भवतः समचं च पापं क्षतं मया, भवतः पुच द्रति नाम मिय पुनर्ने युच्यते, भवानमां ख्वेतनजीवनामेक्वेन समानं करोतु। अनन्तरं स उत्थाय खपितरमभिजगाम। तं तु द्रे स्थितमेव पिता लचयामासानुकम्य च धावित्वा तस्य कर्छं भृत्वा चुचुम्व। पुचस्तदा तमवादीत्, पितः, खर्गस्य विरुद्धं भवतः समन्नं च पापं क्वतं मया, भवतः पुत्र दूति नाम मयि पुनर्न युज्यते। तस्य पिता तु खदासानाइ, सत्वरं सर्वोत्तमं प्रावीरं बहिरानीयेमं परिधापयत, यस्य इस्ते चाङ्ग्लीयकं चरणयोश्चीपानहावर्पयत. यसाभिर्भुज्यतां हर्षः सेव्यतां च, यतो ममायं पुत्रों सत ग्रासीत्पुनजीवितश्वाभूत्, इारित ग्रासीत्पुनर्लव्यथाभृत्। ततस्ते इर्षे सेवितुमारेभिरे।

तस्य ज्येष्ठः पुत्रस्तु तदा चित्र कासीत्। ग्रागमनकाले स यदा रहान्तिकमुपातिष्ठत्तदा वाद्यन्त्यानां शब्दमश्रीषीत्। ततः स दासानामेकं समीपमाह्नय पप्रच्छ,
किमर्थमेतत् १ स तमवादीत्, भवतो भातागतः, भवतः पिता च तं खस्यं लब्धवांस्तवेतोविश्विष्टभोजनं चकार। ततः स कुपित्वा प्रवेष्टमनङ्गीचक्रे। तस्य पिता तदा
बिहरागत्य तं प्रासादयत्। स तु प्रतिभाषमाणः पितरमाह, प्रग्यैतावतो वत्सरानहं
त्वां परिचरामि, कदापि तवाज्ञां न लङ्गामि सा, मद्यं हि त्वं कदापि मिन्नैः सार्धं
हर्षसेवनार्धे कागशावकं नाददाः। यस्तु विश्वाभिः सार्धे तव जीविकां ग्रस्तवांस्तव तिम्मन्
पुन्धे मुद्यात्रागतवत्येव तद्यं विश्विष्टभोजनमकरोः। स तु तमब्रवीत्, वत्स, त्वं सततं
मया सार्धे वर्तसे, मम च यद्यदस्ति तत्सर्वे तव। प्रस्तुत हर्षसेवनमाह्मादनं चासाम्
युच्येते स्म, यतस्तव भातासी स्त वासीत्पुनजीवितयाभूत्, हारित वासीत्पुनर्षभ्वश्वाभूत्॥

(NORTH-WESTERN GROUP.)

KASHMIRI, (STANDARD MUSALMAN DIALECT).

(Ludhiana, 1882.)

ته تم سند بگ نچر ارس لاکنیه آندر - یله گرس نکهه رُرت نَچَنَچ ته کُو نَهِ آواز بُوزُن - اِکس نوکُوس پرچُهن ناد دت یه کیه چُهه - تَم دپُس چُون برُی چُهه آصّت ته چآن مآل چُهه بَد ضیافت کرمَچ اری خَاطره زه سُه لَبَن صحیع رسلامت - لیکن خَفه سُپنت یچهُن نه زه اندر آچه - تُره پَتَه مُدُوسُه تَهْد مآل نبر نیرت ـ ته مآلس دُنُن جواب دت رُچهه یتیو رُریو پِتْههٔ چهُس به چآن خدمت کران تَه زه پکس فه چانه مکمه برخلاف ته چه درن جواب دت رُچهه یتیو رویو پتههٔ چهُس به چآن خدمت کران تَه زه پکس فه چه نَه ورن مال کانن درستن سیت کرههه خوشی - مگر یله یه نَچُو اُری یم چُون مال کانن پتهه رَتُور چه کُرت آم سَنده خاطره بَد ضیافت - ته تم دُب تَس ای نِچه چه چهک همیشه مه سیت ته پته رئور چه ته چُهه چُون - لیکن خوشی کرن ته خوش سَپَدُن اُرس لازم تکیازه چون یه بری اُرس می نوده ته رئی رزده و رویت اُرس ته رُن اَر آتهه ها می نوده ته رویت اُرس ته رُن اَر آتهه ها

(North-Western Group.)

KASHMIRI, (STANDARD HINDÜ DIALECT) (DEVANAGARI CHARACTER).

(Pandit Mukund Ram, 1896.)

चिक्स महनिविस् चासि ज्ह् न्यचिवि । तिमव् मन्ज दपु कूँसि-ही मालिस् कि हे मालिइ म्य दिइ धनुक् इिसू युस् म्य वाति। तव पत तिम् तिइन्दि खात्र धन बाग्री-वुन्। कें भी वहव् पत सुइ कूँसु बोयु सोक्य रिटय् चिकस् दूर् दीयस् सखर्याव्। तित तिम् नाकार व्यसनस् पय् लगिय् पनुनु सोरुय् धन खर्चान् । यिल तिम् सोरुय् धन खर्चु तथ्दीश्रम् वृथु कठपुन् द्राग् सुइ ति श्चाचान् द्यून् सपदुन्। तव पत सुइ गिष्ट्य तिम दौशिक्स बसविनम् निश रूदु, तिम् पनिन गामक्यन् ठावन् सीर् रक्टनि सीजान्। तित तिम् सोरन् इन्दि खुराख्-महा-च्चमव् सूत्य् यड् बरञ् द्रकृान् केंसि ति केंह् तमिस् दिचाव् न । तमि पत चौनिय् वञान्, कि स्यानिस् मालिस् छिह् कृति नोकर् चुच्यव् सूतिन् चप्त् सपदान् । बुइ छस् बुछि सूतिन् मरान् । वुञ् बुइ वृषिय् पनिस् मालिस् निश गरू, तिमस् वन, कि है मालिह् म्य कर् परलीकुकु त च्योन् विरुद्ध पाप्, बुह् तथ् वननस् योग्य् छुस् न कि च्योन् न्यचिव् छुस्, वुञ् चूह् स्य पनन्यन् नोकरन् मन्ज् चाला गन्ज्राव्त। तिह् वनिय सुह् वृक्षाव् त पनिस् मालिस् निश गयाव्। मालि याञ् सुइ दूरिय् यिवान् वृक्त्न लोल सूत्य् दूरिय् नालमित रिटय् तिमस् मौिठ् दिचान्। तव पत वनु न्यचिवि तस्, कि हे मालि इ, म्य कर् परली कुकुत च्योन् विरुष्ठ पाप्, बुह् तथ् योग्य रूदुस् न, कि च्योन् न्यचिव् यिम व्यय वनन । ति इ बूजिय् वन् तिम्-सन्दि मालि पनन्यन् नोकारन् कि त्वि जिल्द् गिष्ण्य च्यान्- हिंहु पृशाख् किंव् त पमिस् पैरिव्, पथस् वाजि त खोरन् पैजार् छुन्यूस् । असि सारिय् ख्यमव् साल् त खुशी सिवव् ति-क्याजि म्योन् इष् न्यचिव् चोम् मूद्मृत् व्यय गीव् जिन्द, रोव्मृत् भीसुत व्यय लंबु। तव पत भ्रामीव् तिमव् उत्सव सिवुन्।

तिम वक्त तसन्दु ज़्युठ् न्यचिवु स्रोस् खिति प्यठ्त सायाव्। यिथ् रूट् गरस् निम्न, वायनुकु त नच्नुकु मब्द् बोजान्। तव पत तिम् सिकस् नोकरस् निम्न सिन्य् प्रिकुन्, कि किम खात्र कुइ् सज् यिति उत्सव्। तिम् वनुस् कि च्योन् बोय् कुइ् सामृत् च्यांनि माल् सुइ खस्य लंबन् तिमय् किञ् करुन् साल् त उत्सव्। तिइ बृिज्य सुइ क्रोधी सपजाव त गर अचुन् दूछान्-न। तिम विजि माल् न्यवर् नीरिष् सुइ मननोवन्। तिम् मालिस् फीरिष् वनुन्, िक वुछ् देखन् वर्ष्डन् कर् म्य च्याञ् सेवा जाइ-ति च्याञ् आज्ञा फिरूम्-न। म्य दितुष् न जाइ छाव्लि छिर, यिम सूतिन् पनन्यव् मित्रव् सान् उत्सव् करहा। यिम् च्याञ् सम्पदा गाञ्यन् सूख् व्यसन् करिष् खर्च करून्, सुइ न्यचिवु याञ् श्रोय तामत् करुष् त-सिन्द खात्र साल् त उत्सव्। माल् वन् तस् हे टाठिइ च्इ छुख् न्यय् म्य सूख् आसान्, यिइ केंद्रा म्योन् छुइ तिइ छुइ च्योन्य सोक्य । अख्तुय् छुइ च्यान्त योग्य खुश् गछुन् उत्सव् करुन् यव-किन च्योन्, बोय् मृदुमृत्, भोस् व्यय गीव् जिन्द, रोवुमृत् भोस् त व्यय लब् ॥

ARYAN FAMILY. (North-Western Group.)

KASHMIRI, (STANDARD HINDU DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

Akis mahanivis ösi zah nechivi. timav-manz* dop man were two sons from-among-them was-said by-the-younger-even To-one \mathbf{his}^{a} ki, hệ mālih, me dih dhanuk yus to-the-father, that, O Father, to-me give of-wealth his-the-share which to-me will-come. tami tihandi-khötⁿr^a dhan" bög*rövu-n. Kětsau dŏhav-Then-after by-him of-them-for-the-sake the-wealth was divided-by-him. Some pata suh kūs akis dür diśas sakharyāv. Tati boy soru-y ratith after that younger brother all-even having-collected to-a far country set-out. There dhan* nākāra-vvasanas-path-lagith panun sõru-y not-to-be-done-wickedness-after-being-diligent hin-own all-even wealth by-him kharoch. tath disas Yali tami soru-v dhana khar*chā-n. was-expended-by-him. When by-him all-even wealth was-expended, to-that-country Tawa-pata suh woth kathyun drag, suh-ti dyün sapadun. hetsān happened a-hard famine, he-also beginning (began) miserable to-be. Then-after he tami-dıśakis-basawanis-niś* Tamⁱ pananihaving-gone near-to-of-that-country-an-inhabitant remained. By-him to-the-of-his-ownrachhani Tati sözā-n. tam' soran-hand' gāmakyan-thāwan sor pigs for-guarding he-was-sent-by-him. There by-him of-the-pigs village-fields kaî<u>ts</u>i-ti barañ yitsha-n, khŏrākh-mahā-hyamav-sūty yad with-the-(for)-food-bean-husks the-belly to-be-filled was-wished-by-him, by-any-one-even kễh tamis ditsāv Tami-pata tsīnith That-after having-remembered it-was-said-by-him anything to-him was-given not. nokar tsöchyav-sütin träpt sapadan. Böh ki myönis mölis ehhih kūť that to-my father are how-many servants with-breads satisfied being. Wŏn bŏh wŏthith pananis-mölis-nish* gatsh*, chhu-s bochh'-sūtin marān. is-I (am) hunger-with dying. Now I having-arisen to-my-own-futher-near will-go, kor paralokuk ta chyon viruddh pap, ki, hē mālih, me wan". to-him I-will-say, that, O Father, by-me was-done of-heaven and of-thee against sin, boh tath-wananas yogya chhu-s-na, ki chyon nechyuv chhu-s. Wŏù I for-that-calling fit is (am)-I-not, that thy son is-I (am). Now (do) thou me pananyan-nökaran-manz akhā ganzarāvta. Tih wanith suh wŏtshāv ta pananisthine-own-servants-amongst one count. That having-said he arose and to-his-ownyāñ mölis-niśa gayav. Möli suh dūr-iy **v**iwān father-near went. By-the-father while-yet he far-even coming was-scen-by-him, mithⁱ dúrith nālamati ratith, tamis affection-with having-run, with-embrace having-taken, to-him kisses were-given-by-him. Taw^a-pat^a won nechivⁱ tas, ki, hē mālih, me kor paralökuk t^a Then-after it-was-said by-the-son to-him, that, O Father, by-me was-done of-heaven and chyon viruddh pāp, bŏh tath-vogv* rūdu-s na, ki chyön nechyuv of-thee that-worthy remained-I that against 1 notthy 8in,

yim^a bey a wanan". Teh būzith I-may-come (forms passive) again to-the-calling. That having-heard it-was-said pananyan-nökaran, ki töhⁱ jal^ad tami-sandi-möli gatshith jyan-hyuh pŏśakh by-of-him-the-father to-his-own-servants, that you quickly having-gone good-very clothes kadiu, ta amis pairiu, athas kadiu, ta amis pairiu, athas woj ta khoran paizar tshunyū-s. bring-out, and him dress, to (on)-(his)-hand a-ring and to-his-feet shoes put-on-for-him. ta Asi söri-y khyamav sal, ťª khŏśi sivav, ti-kyā-zi myōn yih We all-even let-us-eat a-feast, and happiness let-us-serve (enjoy), because-that my this nechyuv ös müd-mut, bey gauv zind"; rov-mut os ta bev" son was dead, again is-gone alive; lost was, and again was-found. hetsöv timav utsav sivun. after il-was-begun by-them feasting to-serve (enjoy).

Tami wakta tasond zyuth nechyuv tos kheti-pyath ta ayav. Yith At-that time was on-the-field and came. Having-come his eldest 8011 rūd garas-nis, wayan-uk ta natsan-uk śab⁴d (he)-remained the-house-near, of-music and of-dancing the-sound was-heard-by-him. Tawⁿ-patⁿ tam¹ akis-nōkaras-niśa anith pritshu-n. Then-after by-him a-scroant-near having-brought (called) it-was-asked-by-him, that kami-khötara chhuh az yiti utsav. Tam' wonu-s, ki chyōn bōy is to-day here feasting. By-him it-was-said-to-him, that thy what-for brother chhuh chyön'-möli ā-mut, suh swasth lobu-n, is (has) come. by-thy-father he in-good-health was-received-by-him tami-y-kiñ koru-n sāl ť utsav. Tih büzith for-that-even-why (reason) was-made-by-him feast and feasting. That having-heard suh krödhī sapazāv, t" gara atsun itshā-n nª. Tami-wizi he angry became, and the-house to-enter was-wished-by-him not. At-that-time nirith möl' nebar suh mananövun. Tann by-the-father outside having-gone-out he was-remonstrated-with-by-him. By-him phirith wonu-n, ki wuchh, ityan-waryhan to-the-father having-unswered it-was-said-by-him, that see. for-these-many-years me chyān sewā, zāh-ti chyañ agya phiru-m was-done by-me of thee service (fem), at-any-time-even thy order was-turned-aside-by-me nª. Mo dyutu-th n^a zāh tsavali tsbir, yami-sütin not. To-me was-given-by-thee not at-any-time of-a-goat a-young-one, which by pananyay-mitray-san utsay kara-hà. Yam' chyāň sampadā gāňyan-sūty my-own-friends-with feasting I-might-make. By-whom thy wealth harlots-with, vyasan karith kharach-kuru-n, suh nechyuv wickedness having-done, was-expended-by-him. that 80n immediately-when koru-th ta-sandi-khöt'ra sāl ta utsav. came-to-thee immediately-then was made-by-thee of-him-for-the-sake feast and feasting. tas, hē tāthih, tsah chhu-kh nyath me-suty asan, won By-the-father it-was-said to-him, O dear-one, thou is-thou (art) always me-with being, yih-ketsha myon chhuh, tih chhuh chyonu-y soru-y. Akhtuy chhuh whatever mine that is thine-verily all-even. is, But it-is for-thee-also yógy" khởá gatshun, utsav yav^a-kani chyōn karun, boy mud-mut os, fit happy to-yo(to-be), feasting to-make, because thy brother dead was, bey" gauv zind"; rov-mut os, ta bey" again is-yone alive; lost was, and again was-found.

ARYAN FAMILY. (North-Western Group.)

WESTERN PAÑJÄBĪ, (PERSIAN CHARACTER).

(Rev. T. Bomford, 1896.)

هک شخص دے تر پتر هائیں۔ آنہیں رچوں ننڌ هے پیر کوں آنهیا۔ جر آئے پیر میکوں هونو تھے۔ جدا عصم مال دا میکوں پہونچدا هی۔ ات اوں اپنویں جائداد آنہیں کوں رنڈ تتی اتیں تہواے تھاریں دنوں چھیں ننت و پتر سبعہ کجهہ کٹیا کر کے هک پتریں دے ملک رچ رنج ربہا ۔ جتهاں آپنوا مال بد چلنویں رچ ارتانس۔ اتیں آنهال جدنو سبعر کچ کر چکیس ۔ تال اوں ملک رچ ردا کال پیا ۔ اتیں هنو او محتاج تبدرنو لگا ۔ ندنو اوں ملک دے هگ رئیس دے کوانه ونج لگا ۔ جیں آپنویں رزهیں رچ سرهر چرارنو پہیس ۔ اتیں ارندی آرزر هائی جر آنہیں چھلویں کئیں جر سرهر کہاندے هُن اپنواں پیت بھرے کیوں ہوں چر کوئی ارنکوں کجهه نه دیندا ها ۔ تدنو هوش رچ آکه آنه سیدے پیر دے کتلے مزدرویں کوں بہوں ہوں رائی ملک جر انہیں میدا دائے تیدے سانمہنویں گناہ کیتم ۔ اتیں هنو اوں لائق نمہیں جو رل تبدا پیر آکھواراں میکوں آپنویں مزدرویں رچوں هاے وانکنو بنوا ۔ تدنو آئیہ کراهیں آپنویں پیو دهوں آریا ۔ پر آکھواراں میکوں آپنویں مزدرویں رچوں هاے وانکنو بنوا ۔ تدنو آئیہ کراهیں آپنویں پیو دهوں آریا ۔ تدنو آپنویں پیو دهوں آریا ۔ تدنو آپنویں پیو دهوں آریا ۔ تدنو آپنویں پیو دہوں آئیں اور کوں آکھیا جو اے باہو خدا دا تے تیدے سانمہنویں گناہ کیتم ۔ اتیں هنو اوں لائق نمہیں ۔ پتر اور کوں آکھیا جو اے باہو خدا دا تے تیدے سانمہنویں گناہ کیتم ۔ اتیں ہنواراں ۔ پیو آپنویں نوکویں کوں آکھیا جو چندیں توں چندیں پیا اور کوں جندی پر آپنوں اردے ہیہ وہ مندوی تے پیریں دے راسطے اوکوں جُنیاں دو ۔ اتیں کہارہ ۔ تدنو او خوشی کرنو لگے * مندان کوشی کرنو لگے * مندان کیونوں کونوں کیونوں کیا ها هنو لبھیا ھے ۔ تدنو اور خوشی کرنو لگے *

اتیں ارندا رقا پتر رزهه رچ ها - جیز هے ریابی مازی دے نیزے آندا پیا ها کارنز تے نینز دی اراز سنزیئس - ارس ریلیے هک بیلی کس سد کراهیں پچھیئس جر اے کیا هے - ارس آکھیئس جر تیدا بھرا آ پہنچا هے - اتیں تیدے پیر ردی ضیافت کیتی - ایں سببس جر ارنکر چنگا بھلا پائس - ارس خفّا تھی کراهیں اندر رنجنز نه چاهیا تاں ارندا پیر باهر آکے ارنئرس منایا - ارس پیر کرس جراب رچ آکھیا - دیکه اِتلے ررهیں ترنزیں تیدی خدمت کریندا ریہم - اتیں کداهیں تیدے حکم کنس باهر نه تھیم - پر ترس کداهیں ملک بکری دا بچھ میکرس نہیں دَتا - تاہجر میں آپنویں درسنیں نال خرشی کراں - هتھرس جدنز تیدا ایہر پنر آیا هے - جیں تیدا مال کنجریس رچ اردایا هے ترس ارندے کیتے ردی ضیافت کیتی - اتیں ارس ارنکرس آکھیا - ایس ترنز لازم ها کیرنجو تیدا ایہر بھرا مرا ها سر جیندا تھیا - اتیں رنجیج پیا ها سر لبھیا هے *

ARYAN FAMILY. (NORTH-WESTERN GROUP.)

WESTERN PAÑJĀBĪ, (DEVANĀGARĪ CHARACTER).

(Rev. T. Bomford, 1896.)

हिक ग्रखस दे हू पुत्र हायन। उन्हीं विचूं नर्ढ य्यू कूं श्राख्या को ए यू मैकूं इल इ जितला दिसा माल दा मैंक पहुंचदा है। अते जं आपणी जायदाद उन्हीं कूं वंड डिनी। अत थोले डिहारें कनूं पिक्टें नंढे पुत्र सभ कुभ कहा कर के हिक परें दे मुल्क विच वंज रीहा जियां प्रापणा माल बद चलगी विच उडायुस। अते उथां जडग सभी खर्च कर चुक्युस तां जं सुस्क विच वडाँ काल पिया अतें हुए भी सुवाल वीवए लगा। तडए जं सुल्क दे हिक रईस दे कील्ह वंज लगा जैं आपणें रहें विच सूचर चरावण पळा्स। अतं जंदी भारजू हाई जो उन्हें किलड़ी क्षनी जी सूचर खानदे इन चापणां पेट भरे क्यूंजी कोई जंकूं कुभाना डेंदा हा। तडण ही ग्राविच आ कें चाल्युम मेडे प्यू दे कितले मजूरें कूंबहं वहं रीटी मिलदी है अतें मैं भुखा पिया मरदा हां। मैं उठ कर आपणें प्यू कील्ह वेसां चतें जर्क चाखमां जी ऐ बाबू खुदा दा चते तेंडे सामणे गुनाइ कीतुम। चतें इण जं लायक निन्ही जी वल तंडा पुत्र श्रव्यवावां मैकूं श्रापणे मजूरें विचूं हिक वांगुण वणा। तडण उठ करां हीं म्रापणें प्यू थूं टरिया। जडण भी भ्रजण परे हा ऊंद प्यू ऊक् ं डिठा ते तर्भ भायुस भते दुक करां हीं कक्ंगन्ना गिधा भने देर चुम्युस। पुत्र कक्ं श्राख्या जी ए बाबू खुदा दा भने तेर्ड सामणे गुनाइ कीतुम यते हुण जं लायक निन्ही जो तेडा पुत्र यखवावां। प्यू यापणे नीकरें कूं याख्या जो चंग्यी तूं चंग्यी पुणाक कट घिन भावी अतं जकूं पवावी अतं जंदे इय विच मुंदी ते पीरें दे वास्ते जकूं जुती डिवी। भ्रतें खावन तें खुशी मनावन। क्यूंजी मेडा ए पुत्र मीभा हा भ्रतें वल जीन्दा थिया वंजीज पिया हा हुण लभ्या है। तहण भी खुशी करण लगे॥

मतें जंदा वडा पुत्र रह विच हा। जह वेल्हें साडी दे नेंड़ मांदा पिया हा गांवण तें नचण दी मवाज सुख्युस। जंवल्हें हिक बेली कूं सड करां ही पृष्णुस जी ए क्या है। जं मान्युस जी तेडा भिरा या पहुंचा है मतें तेड प्यू वडी ज्याफ़त कीती हैं सबबूं जी जंकूं चंगा भला पायुस। जं ख़फ़ा यी करां हीं मंदर वंजण ना चाह्या तां जंदा प्यू बाहिर मा के जंकूं मनाया। जं प्यू कूं जवाब विच मान्या डेख हतले वहाँ तोणी तेडी ख़िदमत करेंदा रिष्डम भ्रतें कडां ही तेडे हक्स कन् बाहिर ना यीयुम पिर तीं कडां हीं हिक बकरी दा बचा मैं कूं नहीं डिचा तां जो में भापणें दोस्तां नाल ख़्यों करां। हथूं जडण तेडा एही पुत्र भाया है जैं तेडा माल कंज्यां विच उडाया तीं जंदे कीते वडी ज्याफ़त कीती। भ्रतें जं जंकूं भान्या ए पुत्र तूं सदा मंडे कील्ड हें भ्रतें जी कुम मेडा हे सो तेडा है। पर ख़ुशी करण ते खुश थीवण लाजिम हा क्यूं जो तेडा ईही भिरा मीभा हा सो जीन्दा थिया भ्रतें वंजीज पिया हा सो लभ्या है॥

(NORTH-WESTERN GROUP.)

WESTERN-PAÑJABI, (ROMAN CHARACTER).

Hik-shakhs-de du putr hayan. Unhi-wich-ii pyū-kū nandhē Of-one-person two sons were them-from-among by-the-younger to-the-father o pyū, ākhvā mai-kữ hũn dẽ, jō, iitlā hissa māl-dā it-was-said that, O father, to-me that give, what-much share of-the-property mai-kū pahūchdā-hē. Atē ũ āpņī jayadād unhĩ-kữ wand to-me is arriving. And by-him his-own aoods to-them having-divided dittī. Atō tholo-dihard-kanti-pichhe nandhē putr sabh-kujh katthā oas-given. And a-few-days-from-after by-the-younger sou everything togetherkar-kē hik-pare-de-mulk-wich rīhā. wani iitha āpņā a-of-distance-country-in having-gone remained, where his-own property having-made bad-chalni-wich udāyu-s. Atě uthã jadan sabh-ö kharch in-bad-goings-on was-wasted-by-him. And there when all-even expenditure kar-chukyu-s, $\mathbf{t} \widetilde{\mathbf{a}}$ ñ-mulk-wich piyā, ate wadā kál hun-ö was-completely-done-by-him, then in-that-country a-great famine fell, and he-also muthāj thīwaņ lagā. Tadan ũ-mulk-dō hik-rais-de-kölh wani miserable to-be began. Then of-that-country near-of-a-gentleman having-gone āpņē-rarhe-wich sühar charāwaņ pathyu-s. lagā, jaĭ Ate ŭ-dī he-was-attached, by-whom in-his-own-fields pigs to-feed was-sent-he. And of-him chhilrí-kanð jö ārjū hāī jō unhč sũhar khánde-han, āpņā pēt desire was that from-those husks which the-pigs eating-were, his-own belly bharē. ũ-kũ kyűjö kõi kujh na denda-ha. Tadan hosh-wich he-may-fill, for any-one to-him anything not was-giving. Then in-senses ↓ ā-kẽ. medē-pyū-dē ākhyu-s, kitle-majūre-kū bahu-bahu roti having-come, it-was-said-by-him, of-my-father to-how-many servants much-much bread ate mai bhukhā piya mardā-ha. Mai uth-kar is-being-got, and I hungry fallen am-dying. I having-risen my-own-fatherũ-kữ ākhsữ jō, ai bābū, Khudā-dā atē ate tēdē-sāmnē near will-go, and to-him will-say that, O father, of-God and of-thee-in-front Atč kitu-m. ű-läyak hun nimhi, gunāh jō tēdā (was)-done-by-me. And any-longer that-fit not-(am)-1, that again thy akhwäwä: mai-kū āpņē-majūrē-wich-ū hik-wāguņ banā. son I-should-be-called: mc from-among-your-own-servants one-like make. uth-karāhī apne-pyu-dhu tariyā. Jadan ō ajan Then having-arisen his-own-father-towards he-went. While he yet in-distance was ũ-de-pvu ŭ-kū dithā, tars āyu-s, ate it-was-seen (impersonal), and compassion came-to-him, by-his-father him and ů-kữ druk-karāhī gallā gidhā atē dhër chuniyu-s. for-him his-neck was-embraced, and much (he)-was-kissed-by-him. having-run jo, e Bābu, Khudā-dā ate tēdē-sāmmē ākhvā, By-the-son to-him it-was-said, that, O Father, of-God and of-thee-in-front sin

ate ũ-lāvak kītu-m. hun nimhi, jō tēdā putr any-longer that-fit not-(am)-I, that has-been-done-by-me, and thy80% āpņē-naukrē-kū akhwāwā. Pyū ākhyā jö changyi-I-should-be-called. to-his-own-servants it-was-said that By-the-father karh-ghin āwo, ate u-kū pawāo, ate u-do hath-wich tữ-changyi pushāk than-better clothes having-taken-out come, and him clothe, and of-him on-the-hand Ate pore-de-waste u-kū dēō. khāwan tõ jutī and for-his feet to-him 8hoe give. And let-us-eat and a-ring, happiness manāwan. Kyūjo mēdā o putr moā atë wal hā, jīndā For my this son dead and again living let-us-enjoy. was, became; labhyā-hē. õ piyā-hā. wanjij hun Tadan khushi karan he-had-fallen, but has-been-found. Then they happiness to-make began. lost

Ate u-da wada putr rarh-wich ha. Jërhë-vëlhë mādī-dē-nērē elder son in-the-field was. And At-what-time near-the-house coming Ŭ-velhe gawan-te-nachan-di awāz sunyu-s. piyā-hā, he-had-happened, of-singing-and-dancing the-noise was-heard-by-him. At-that-lime hik beli-kü sad-karāhî hē? nuchhyu-s. า้ขั ē kvā servant having-called it-was-asked-by-him, that this what is ? By-him pahuchā-hē, atē ākhyu-s jõ tēdā bhirā ā it-was-said-by-him that thy brother having-come has-arrived, and by-thy-father kītī ĩ-sabab-ũ. ũ-kũ jō changā-bhalā wadi zyāfat feast was-made, from-this-reason, that him a-great in-good-health-well Ũ thī-karāhî khafā andar wanjan pāvu-s. nā-chāhyā. hc-has-been-got-by-him. Ħе angry having-become within to-go did-not-wish. ữ-kũ manāvā Тã ũ-dā pyū bāhir ā-kē having-come father remonstrated-with. Then hisoutside him By-him ā-khyā, dēkh itlē-warhye-toņī tedī khidmat karendā jawāb-wich it-was-said, see, for-so-many-years thy service to-his-father in-answer atë kadāhī tede-hukm-kanữ bāhir rihu-m. it-was-remained-by-mc (I-remained), andfrom-thy-order ever outs**i**de pir taŭ kadahi hik bakri-da bachcha mai-ku nahi ditta. was-it-by-me (was-I), but by-thee ever one of-a-goat the-kid to-me not was-given karã. tajo mai apne döstä-näl khushī Hathu jadan teda eho putr that I my-own friends-with happiness I-may-make. But when thy this son kanjaryā-wich tēdā māl udāyā, taũ jaĩ āvā-hē. amongst-harlots by-whom thy property has-been-wasted, has-come, by-you wadi zyāfat kītī. Ate ũ ũ-kũ for-the-sake-of-him a-great feast was-made. And by-him to-him it-was-said, O putr, tũ sadā mēdē-kölh hễ, atế jõ kujh mēdā hē, sõ tēdā hē. son, thou always near-me art and what-ever mine is, that thine But të khush thiwan, lazim ha, kytijo toda iho karan. happiness to-make, and happy to-be, proper was, because thy this brother dead hā, sō jīndā thiyā; atē wanjīj piyā-hā, labhyā hē. was, he living became; and lost had-fallen, he has-been-found.

(NORTH-WESTERN GROUP)

SINDHI.

(British and Foreign Bible Society, 1869.)

۽ انهي جورڌر پُٽُ ٻني ۽ هو سر جڌه گهر کي ريجهر آير ته ڳاڻي ۽ ناچ جو پرلاءُ ڪن تي پئس - نڌه هڪڙي نو ڪئي نو ڪرڻي ڪرڻي مهماني هڪڙي نو ڪئي آهي ڇوجر انهي کي چٽر ڀلو لڏاءِ - ته انهي ڪارڙجي اندر رڇڻ چٽر نه ڀائيو تڌه پڻس ٻاهر آچي تنه کي سمجهايو ته انهي ريندي عي پئي کي چيوجروڻس آءُ هيئرن روهين کان تهنجي خدمت پئو ڪريان ۽ ڪڏه نهنجي حڪم کان ابترنه هليو آهيان پر ڪڏه به تو مرس کي هڪڙر ڇيلوند ڏنو ته آءُ پهنجي درستن سَا گڏ خُرشي ڪريان ۽ پهر جڏه هي تهنجو پئٽ آيو جنه تهنجو مال ڪييرين ۽ رڇايو آهي ته تو انهي لاءِ رڻي مهماني ڪيتي تڏه انهي چيس اي پُٽ ترن هميشه مُرن رٽآهي ۽ جيڪي مُرن رٽ آهي سو تهنجوئي آهي - پر خُرشي ڪرڻ ۽ سرهو ٿئڻ اسا کي راجب هو ڇُر جو هي تهنجو ڀاءُ مَئو هو سو هاڻي لڌر آهي ه

(NORTH-WESTERN GROUP.)

SINDHI, (ROMAN CHARACTER).

Hikirē-mānhua-khē bba puṭa huā. Tine-mõ nandhē two sons were. From-among-them by-the-young to-the-father To-a-man bābā. māla-mõ chiō. Ö jeko bhāngō mữhữ-jo Father, from-in-the-property whatever share it-was-said, of-me so mữ-khê dde, ta mälu unhē tine-khō wirābē to-me give, and by-him the-property to-them having-divided may-become, that ddinhane-khã-põe uho Αĩ thörirane nandhō ddinō. putu sabhukē that young was-given. And days-from-after very-few son everything hikirē-ddūrie-ddeha-dde haliõ wiō, aĩ utê păliã•jō kare collected having-made a-certain-distant-country-towards gone went, and there his-own ajhalāia-me wiñāyā-ĩ. Aî jaddehî sabh-e khapāē mālu sabh-e all-even property debauchery-in was dissipated-by-him. And when all-even being-spent rahio, ta unhe-ddeha-me ddadho ddukaru aĩ achī piō, uhō parōse was, then in-that-country a-hard and he wretched famine having-come fell, unhē-ddēha-jē hikirē-rahandara-khē laggō. Ta wañi chamburio. thiana to-the-being began. So of-that country to-a-dweller having-gone settled, palia-jia-libania-me suara iĕ chāraņa-lāe mokiliu-se; aĩ in-his-own-field feeding-for was-sent-he: and by-him pigs and there the-bhania-ĩ chhilữ suara thā-khāīne jekō ta whatever husks the pigs were-eating from-in-then it-used-to-be-wished-by-him that bharia, aĩ unhẽ-khẽ kähe paha-jo potu bi na the-ddine. by-any-one also not used-to-be-given. his-own belly I-may-fill, and to-him Then chiā-ĩ ta mũhũ-jō piu-wate sambhāla-mē achī. kētiranein-senses having-come, it-was-said-by-him that father-near to-how-many-1734 ฉัน porhiyatane-khē jhajhi mānī thī-milē, aĩ hete hired-servants much bread is-being-got, and here by-hunger piō-marã. Ta āū uthī paha-je-piu-dde am-fallen-that-I-may-die (remain-dying). So I having-arisen my-own-father-towards chawandōsā-se, ē bābā, mữ āsmāna-jo aĩ wendu-se, aî having-gone will-go-I, and I-will-say-to-him, O Father, by-me of-heaven and aĩ hāṇē inhē-lāiqu na āhiyā jo warī tũhũ-jõ puṭu chawāyā. kiō-āhē has-been-done and now this-fit not I-am that again thy son I-be-called. mữ-khē paha-jē-porhiyatane-mổ hikirē-jhiro karē jjāņu. Pōe from-in-thine-own-servants one-like having-made know. Afterwards paha-je-piu-dde haliō, ลวัลที่สิ้ parē-i ta having-risen his-own-father-towards gone (he-went), and still even-far was, that piņi-se-khē ddādhī bbājha āī, aĩ dōrē bhākuru unhē-khē him having-seen to-his-father strong compassion came, and having-run, in-his-armpit tahe-khe chumiyā-î; ta puta-se chiu-se. having-fallen, him it-was-kissed-by-him; but by-his-son he-was-addressed, O Father,

mữ āsmāna-jō aĩ từ hữ-jō gunāhu kiō-āhē. hāņē inhē-lāiqu na āhiyā jō by-me of-heaven and of-thee 8in has-been-done, now this-fit not I-am that wari tühü-jo putu chawaya. Ta pini-so paha-je-bbanhane-khē chiō. son I-be-called. But by-his-father to-his-own-servants it-was-said. űchő-kà-űchő waggő achī phirāyō-se, aĩ hatha-me khanī that high-than-higher coat having-lifted-up, having-come, put-on-him, and on-(his)-hand mundi ai perane-me juti wijho-se, ai khāữ <u>khūsh</u>ī aĩ a-ring and on-(his)-feet shoe put-on-him, and let-us-cat and happiness let-us-make. Chhô jō hiu mǔhǔ jo puţu muo ho, sô hāṇē jiô āhē; ai gumu thī wiō-Because this $m\eta$ son dead was, he now alive is; and lost having-been washō, sō hānē ladhó-āhē, Taddehí uhē khūshī karana Then they happiness to-the-making began. gone, he now has-been-found.

Aï unhe-jo waddo putu bbania-me ho. Jaddehi ghara-khe-wejho āyō, great son in-the-field was. When to-the-house-near he-came, then gàina-a i-nācha-jō paralāu kana-tē Taddehî hikirë-naukara-khë piu-se. of-singing-and-dancing noise car-upon fell-to-him. Then a-servant ta hiu ehhā thō-thiē? Unhē köthē puchhiā-i, chiu-se having-called it-was-asked-by-him, that this what is-being? By-him he-was-addressed ta từ hủ-jo bhau ayo ahe ar từ hủ-je piu waddi mih mani kiti-āhē, brother come is and by-thy-father a-great feast has-been-made, because that thy changó bhaló ladhā-ĭ. Ta unhē kāwarijī andare unhē-khē in-good-health well it-has-been-received-by-him. But by-him being-angry within wananu chango na Taddeh i pini-se bāhire achī bhāniō. tã hệ-khệ Then by-his-father outside having-come him not was-felt. well to-go uphë warandia-më piu-khë chiō samujhāyō; ta it-was-remonstrated-with; then by-him in-answer to-father it-was-said that, look, I hētirane-warhyuno-khā tuhu-ji khidmata pio-karya, ař kaddehř tůhů-je hukumeservice continue-doing, and ever from-so-many-years thy of-thee the-orderubato na halio-ahiya, para kaddehi-bi to mu-khe hikiro chhelo na khā contrary not have-gone, but ever-even by-thee to-me kid not from gaddu ta ātī pāhā-jē dostane-sa khushi karya. Para jaddehî was-given, that I my-own with-friends together happiness should-make. But hia tühü-jo puţu ayo, jähe tühü-jo malu kaniryuno-me wināyō-āhe, property among-harlots has-been-wasted, then son came, by-whom thy tō unhệ lãe waddi mihmani kītī. Taddehi unhë chiu-se. by-thee for-him a-great feast was-made. Then by-him he-was-addressed, O son, tũ hamesha mũ-wate āhi, af jēkī mu-wațe āhē sō tühu-jō-i āhē. Para near-me art and whatever near-me is that thine-even is. But khūshī karaņu aī sarhō thiaņu asā-khē wājiba hō, chhō-jō hiu tùhù-jō bhau happiness to-make and joyful to-be to-us proper was, because this thy brother muó hō, só hāne jió ähē; af gumu wió-hō, số hãne ladhő-āhē. thĩ, ·dead was, he now alive is; and lost having-become was-gone, he now has-been-found.

(WEST CENTRAL GROUP.)

GUJARATI, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, 1887.)

એક માથુસને બે દીકરા હતા. તે તેઓમાંના નાનાએ બાપને કહ્યું કે, બાપ, સંપતના પોહાંચતા ભાગ મને આપ, તે તેએ તેઓને પુંજ વેહેંચી આપી. તે યોડા દહાડા પછી, નાતા દીકરા સલળુ એક ડું કરીને વેગળા દેશમાં ગયા, તે સાં રંગલોએ પોતાની સંપત ઉડાવી નાંખી. ને તેએ બધું ખરચીનાંખ્યું, ત્યાર પછી તે દેશમાં મોટા દુકાળ પડયો, ને તેને તંગી પડવા લાગી. ને તે જઈને તે દેશના વતનીઓમાંના એકને ત્યાં રહ્યા, ને તેએ પોતાના ખેતરમાં સુકાને ચારવા સાર તેને મોકલ્યા. ને તે જે શિંગો સુકા ખાતાં હતા તેમાંથી પોતાનું પેટ ભરવાને તેની ઇચ્છા હતી, અને કાઇએ તેને આપ્યું નહિ. ને તે સાવચીત થયા, ત્યારે તેએ કહ્યું કે, મારા બાપના કેટલા મજીરાને પુરકળ રાટલા છે, પથ્યું હું તો સ્પે વિનાશ પામું છું. દું ઉઠીને મારા બાપની પાસે જઇશ, ને તેને કહીશ કે, બાપ, મેં આકાશ સાંમા તથા તારી અત્મળ પાપ કીધું છે. ને હવે તારા દીકરા કહેવાવા હું યોગ્ય નથી, મને તારા મજીરામાંના એકના જેવા ગલ્યુ. ને તે ઉઠીને પોતાના બાપની પાસે ગયા, ને તે હજી ધર્યા હેગો હતો ત્યારે તેના બાપે તેને દીઠા, ને તેને કરચ્યું આવી, ને તે દાડીને તેની કોટે વળગ્યો, ને તેને ચુંબન કીધું. ને દીકરાએ તેને કહ્યું કે બાપ, મેં આકાશ સામા તથા તારી આગળ પાપ કીધું છે, ને હવે તારા દીકરા કહેવાવા હું યોગ્ય નથી. પણ બાપે પોતાના દાસને કહ્યું કે, ઉત્તમ વસ્ત લખ્ન લખ્ન આવો, ને એને પહેરાવો, ને એને હાયે વીડી ધાલે., ને પગમાં જોડા પહેરાવો. ને આપણે ખાઈને આનદ કરીએ. કેમ કે આ મારા દીકરા સુએ હતો, ને પાછા જીવતો, થયો છે, ને ખાવાએલો હતો, ને જડયો છે, ને તેઓ આનદ કરવા લાગ્યા.

અને તેના વડા દાકરા ખેતરમાં હતા, તે તે આવતાં ઘરની પાસે પાહોં ચો, ત્યારે તેએ રાગ તથા નાચ સાંભલ્યા. ને તેએ ચાકરામાંના એકને ભાલાવીને પુછશું કે, આ શું છે? ને તેએ તેને કહ્યું કે, તારા ભાઈ આવ્યા છે, તે તારા ભાપે એક વડી મેજબાની ક્રીધી છે, કેમ કે તે તેને સહીસલામત પાછા મળ્યા છે. પણ તે ગુસ્સે થયા, તે માંહે આવવાની તેની ખુશી ન હોતી, માટે તેના ખાપે ખહાર આવીને તેને સમજાવ્યા. પણ તેએ ઉત્તર આપતાં. ખાપને કહ્યું કે, જો, આઠલાં વરસ હું તારી ચાકરી કરૂં છું, તે તારી આદ્યા મેં કદી ઉલ્લંધી નથી, તા પણ મારા મિત્રાની સાથે ખુશી કરવાને, તેં મને બાકડિયું પણ કદી નહાતું આપ્યું. પણ આ તારા દાકરા જેએ કસબેઓની સાથે તારી સપત ખાઇ નાંખી, તેના આવતાંજ તેં તેને સાર વડી મેજબાની કાધી. ને તેએ કહ્યું કે, દાકરા, તું મારી સાથે નિત્ય છે, ને માર્ક સહળું તારૂં છે. આપએ તા ખુશી થતું તથા હરખ કરવા જોઇતા હતા, કેમ કે આ તારા બાઇ મુએમ હતા, તે પાછા જીવતા થયા છે, ને ખાવાએલા હતા, તે જડયાં છે.

(WEST CENTRAL GROUP.)

GUJARATI, (STANDARD DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

Ne teo-ma-na Ek māṇas nē bē dik'rā hatā. nānāē bäp•ne And them-in-of by-the-younger the-father-to One man-to two 80*ns* were. kē, sampat-no põhoch'tõ bhag ma-ne ap. Bap, Në tënë it-was-said that, Father, the-property-of the-arriving share me-to give. And him-by wehechi teo-ne punji āpī. Ne thoda dahādā pachhi, them-to the-wealth having-divided was-given. And a-few days afterwards, the-young wég'lá dik'rō. čk'thů karī-nē, dēś-mā sagh'lũ gayō, nē collected having-made, far country-in went, and there 8011, everything nākhī. rang-bhoge põtäni sampat udáwi Né in-pleasure-and-enjoyment his-own property having-(been)-wasted was-thrown-away. And khar'chī nakhyũ, dēś-mā badhu tyār-pachhi tē tēnē by-him everything having-spent was-thrown-away, then-after that country-in a-great dukāl padyō, ne te-ne tangī pad'wā lāgī. Ne tê jaî-ne tē famine fell, and him-to distress to-full began. And he having-gone that country-of wat'nīð-mā-na ek-ne-tyā rahyō, potana khetar-ma bhundo-ne nč těně natives-in-of one-to-near remained, and by-him his-own field-in swine (obj.) chār'vā sāru tē-nē mokalyō. Nē jē singō bhundō khātā-hatā, te mä-thi feeding for him (he) was-sent. And what husks the-swine enting-were, them-in-from pötänű pét bhar vané té-ni ichchha hati, ané kōiē të-në ápyrů nahi. his-own belly to-fill him-of the-wish was, and by-anyone him-to it-was-given not. sāv'chīt thayō, tyārō tēṇē kahyii kē, mārā bāp-nā And he in-his-senses became, then by-him it-was-said that, my father-of how-many puśkal rot'la chhe, pan hu bhükhē tõ servants-to abundant loaves are, but I on-the-other-hand by-hunger destruction pāmű-chhữ. Hữ uthi-në mārā bāp-nī pase jaīś, nē tĕ•nĕ kahīś am-obtaining. I having-arisen my-father-of to-the-side will-go, and him-to I-will-say mě ākāś-sāmā tathā tári-ágal pấp kidhữ chhế. Bap, that, O-father, by-me heaven-against as-well thee-before sin been-done is. And tārö dik'rô kahewāwā hữ yogy nathı. Ma-ne tārā majūro-ma-nā at-this-time thy son to-be-called I worthy am-not. Methy servants-in-of ēk-nō jewō gaņ, Ne te uthi-në potana bap-nī gayō. Nē one-of such-as count. And he having-arisen his-own father-of to-the-side went. And te hajī ghano wēg'ļo hato, tyārē tē-nā bápě të-në dithō. he yet much distant was, then him-of by-the-father him (he) was-seen, and him-to

karunā āwi, ne te dodi-ne, te-nī köti wal'gyo, të-në pity came, and he having-run, him-of with-embracing he-was-embraced, and him-to chumban kidhű. $N\bar{e}$ dik'rāē tē-nē kahyũ kē, And by-the-son him-to it-was-said that, O-father, by-me was-done. kissing tathā tārī-āgaļ pāp kīdhữ chhē. Ně hawe tāro dik'ro heaven-against as-well thee-before sin been-done is. And at-this-time thy kahewāwā hũ yogy nathī. Pan bāpē põtānā-dās-nē to-be-called I worthy am-not. But by-the-father his-own-servant-to-it-was-said that, āwō, nē ē-nē paherāwō, nē ē-nē hāthē the-best clothes having-taken come, and him-to put-on, and him-to on-the-hand a-ring në pag-mä jodā pahorāwō. Ne ap'ne khāi-nē thrust-on, and feet-on a-pair-of-shoes put-on. And we having-eaten rejoicing Kēm-kē ā mārō dik'rō muō hatō, nē pächhö jīv'tō thayō-chhē; let-make. Because this my 80% dead was, and afterwards living has become; jadyō-chhē. ne khowaelo hato, ne Nē tēö ānand kar'wā lāgyā. was, and has-been-found. And they rejoicing to-make began. lost and

dik'rō khetar-mā hatō, nē të av'tã Anc wadō the-field-in was, and he in-coming the-house-of And him-of the-great 80n pohochyo. Tyare tene rag tathā nach säbhalva. Në tënë Then by-him music as-well-as dancing were-heard. And by-him by-the-side arrived. bolāwī-nē chāk'rō-mā-nā ēk•nē puchhyũ kē, ã śũ chhō? Nē the-scrvants-in-of one (obj.) having-called it-was-asked that, this what is? kahyũ kē, tārō bhāi āvyō chhē, nē tārā-bapē těně by-him him-to it-was-said that, thy brother come is, and by-thy-father a great kidhi chē, kēm-kē mējbānī tē tē-nē sahi-salamat because-that he to-him in-good-condition feast is, been-made back-again Pan të gussë thayo, në mahë aw'wa-ni të-ni khusi na hoti. chhē. But he angry became, and within going-of him-of wish not was. been-obtained is. bahār te-nă-băpe āwī-nē të-në samajhavyö. Therefore by-him-of-the-father outside having-come him (he) was-remonstrated-with. Pan tene uttar ap'ta kahyũ āt'lã bāp-nē kē, jō, waras hũ But by-him answer in-giving to-his-father it-was-said that, see, so-many years ne tarī ajňa mễ kadi ullanghi nathi, tāri chāk'rī karŭ-chŭ, service doing-am, and thy command by-me ever disobeyed was-not, nevertheless thy kar'wā-nē, tě khuśi sāthē mitrō-nı ma-nē bokariyû mārā friends-of in-company pleasure making-for, even-a-kid by-thee me-to nahotů apyů. Pan a taro dik'ro, kadī iene kas'bēnō.ni not-was given. But this thy son, by-whom harlots-of on the other hand ever sāthē tārī sampat nãkhĩ. khāī tē nā in-company thy property having-eaten has-been-flung-away, him-of on-the-coming-even

të te-në saru wadi mej'bani kidhi. Nē tënë kahyŭ kē, dik'rā, by-thee him for a-great feast was-made. And by-him it-was-said that, O-son, Ne maru sagh'lu taru chhe. Ap'ne to māri säthē nity chhē. thou my in-company always art. And my everything thy is. To-us but khuśi thawù tathā harakh jõītõ hatõ. Kēm-kē ā tārō bhāī kar'võ happiness to-be as-well joy to-be-made proper was. Because-that this thy brother jīv'tō thayō chhē; nē khōwāēlo hato, nē jadyō-chhē. muo hato, ne pachho dead was, and afterwards living has-become; and lost was, and has-been-found.

(WEST CENTRAL GROUP.)

RAJPUTANI, (BİKANIRI DIALECT).

(Serampur, 1820.)

एक पादमीका दीय डावडा हा । चीर वार्मेस् नांनी ग्रापका वाभानं कयो को है बाभा मायाकी जको विराड म्हारा भागमें आवें हैं उ मने दे। उंकें उं पृष्टें वांकों कारण मायाको विराड करर वांने दौनो । उं पृष्टें घोडा दिन न इतां नांने डावडें घापकें सगलांनें भेला करर चलगा देसमें गयो वा उठें षोटें मारगमें चापका माया सगली षरच करी। पोर सगली षरच कहां पर्छे मोटी मुंगाई उं देसमें हुई चोर उ कुंजुंसीमें पडण लागो। उंकें पर्छे उ जायर उं देस की एक रैतकनें रयो चोर उं सूर चरावणवेई उंनें घेतमें मेल्यो । चोर उं सूरांकीं षांवणका छीतरांसुं चापको पेट बोढणें चायो लेर कीणी लोग उनें न दीना। साबचेत इयर उं कयो कें म्हारा बाभाकें कित्ता घडस्या बाटी वत्तीपिण पार्विष्टें षोर हुं भूषा मम्हुं। हुं उपडर पापका बाभाकनें जास्युं वा उंने केंस्युं की है बाभा में स्वर्गका बैरमें वा यारे सांमी षामी करी वा चवारसुं यारी डावडी नामे प्रता-पिक होंग लायक न छुं। मनें धारा एक घडस्या सरीषी कर । सीर उ भापका बाभाकनें यायों योर उं मीकली यलगी रैतां उंकें बामें उंनें देखी वा क्रपा करी वा दोडर उंकी गावड भ्रपडी वा उंनें चुम्यो । भोर डावडे उंनें कयो कें हे बभा में खर्गका बैरमें वा थारें सांमी षामी करी वा चावारंसं थारी डावडी नामे प्रतापिक होंग लायक न छुं। सेर बाभें गोलांनें कयो की संगलांसं चोषो बगाव ख्यायर उंने पैरावी वा उंकें हाथमें बीटी वा उंके पगांमें जुती पेंरावी वा के जीमर राजी इस्यां । क्योंस को म्हारो डावडो मरर बचोई उं गम्योडोको वा फर लाधी छैं। भीर वें राजी करण लागा।

चीर उंकी मीटी डावडी वितमें हीं चीर चातां चातां उं भूपाकें नेंडो पींतर बाजा वा नाचकी सबद सुख्यो चीर उं एक गीलानें बलायर पूछी कीं ची कांई हैं। उं उंनें कायों कीं घारों भाई बायों वा घारें बामें मीटी भीज कांछों क्योंस उंनें चीषे हवालमें लाधी। चीर उरीसीयों वा माय बड्यां न चायों। उंसुं उंकों बामें नीकलर उंकी बीनती करी। उं उथली देर ग्रापका बामानें कांयों कीं देष में घारी दूसा दिन चाकरी करी वा घारी चाग्या कदे न लोपी लेर तें मनें कदे एक बकरीपिण न दीनी कीं हुं चापका लंगोच्य मेली घुसी करं। लेर घारें जीं डावडें पात्र घां भेलों रेर घारी सगली माया उडाय दीनी तें उंकी चवतांई उंकीं बई मोटों भोज-कांगे। उं उंनें कांयों कीं हें डावडा तूं रोजीना म्हारों नेंडो रहें वा म्हारी सगली वालां घारी हों। महानें घुसी करणी वा राजी होनों निसें हें क्योंस घारों भाई मखीही लेर जीवती हुवीहें उगम्योडोहों फेर लाधीहीं॥

(WEST CENTRAL GROUP.)

RAJPUTANI, (HARAUTI DIALECT).

(Serampur, 1821.)

एक मनषका दो नानक्या हा ग्रीर वांका होटक्याने दाजीकं कया के ए दाजी मायाको जी बट म्हारा भागम होजे उ मे दे। उंक पाकृलिघांदू उ वांकि खातिर मायाका बटवाडा कहा। उंक पाक्र लिघां व घणा देयाडा न होते व कोटक्या नानक्या अपना सगळिकुं भेलि करर दुरां देशां गयो चोर उंके खराप कामम श्रापनि माया बीकानि। श्रीर सगळिकुं बीकाना पाक्र लिघांद्र काल उं देशम पद्योश्रीर उ दिकदारिम पडवा लाग्यो। उंक पाक्रलिघांद्र उ जार उं देशका एक कसा-कि गोडे रवी ग्रोर उंने सुरडांक् चरावाकि खातिर उंकु बीडम मोकस्यो। ग्रोर उंने सर्डांका निंगलवाका छोडांसुं चापना पेट भरवी चायी सावजिरे कीई मनघने उंदू दिना कोईन। सावचित होबासं उंने कया के म्हारा दाजीका कतराक चाकर सीगरा चदकाबी पावेळे स्रोर हुं भुखा मरुछुं। हुं उचर स्रापना दाजीकि गोडे जाउंगी स्रोर उंकुं बोलोंगो के ए दाजी मने सरगका दावाबदलाम भोर थारे सामलिघांद्र तकसीर करि ग्रीर ग्राबास्ट्रस् थारी नानको नामसादिक होवा माफिक न हं में थारा एक चाकरक सरखो कर। ग्रोर उ उचर ग्रापना दाजौिक गोडे ग्रायो ग्रोर उ घणा दूर रैबासं उंका दाजीने उंद्र ताक्यो स्रोर कृपा करि स्रोर मोथि देर उंका गला लाग्यो स्रोर उंद्र चांची। ग्रीर नानक्याने उंकं कयी कै ए दाजी मने सरगका दावाबदलाम ग्रीर थारे सामलिघांद्र तकसीर करि श्रोर चावारंजसं थारी नानको नामसादिक होवा माफिक न हां। सावजिरे दाजीने चाकरांक कया के सगळांस, अजरो बागो आनर उंद्र पैराव स्रोर उंका हायम विंटी स्रोर उंका पगल्याम पाणी पैराव स्रोर म्हां निंगलर राजी हींगा। कांद्रजिर दूय म्हारी नानक्यो मरर जी उठो उ गम गयो हो स्रोर फेर्स पायो गयो है। स्रोर व राजी होबा लाग्या।

ग्रीर उंकी वड़ी नानको बौडम की श्रीर श्रातां श्रातां उ टापरािक गोड़े प्रायो भीर वाजा श्रीर नाचको भनकारो सुन्यो। श्रीर एक चारकुं बोलार उंने बुजी की ए कांद्र के। उंने उंद्र कयो के थारी बौरी ग्रायो के श्रीर थारा टाजीने बड़ी भोज कहा कांद्र उंकुं भैनतरेमुं पायो। श्रीर उ ताकलो वांको को श्रीर मायलिघांद्र जाबो न चाया। उंमुं उंको टाजी नौसरर उंकि खातिर करि उंने उत्तर देर श्रापना टाजीकुं कयो के ताक मने एतना वरम् थारि टयल करि श्रीर थारि परवा नगी करिन टािल सावजिर तिने कि मिएक क्षालिबी न दिनि के हुं भापना याखांकि गैल खुशी करं। सावजिर थारा जिंनानक्याने मालजाद्यांकि गैल रयर थारि सगिक माया बौकन दिनी तंने उंकुं भातांद्र उंकि खातिर बड़ी भोज कहाे। उने उंद्र क्यों के ए नानक्या तु हमेशां न्हारि गोड़े रैंके श्रीर न्हारा सगका बस्तुवाना थारा के। नहाको श्रानन्द करवाे श्रीर राजी होबो जरुर के कांद्रजिरे थारो बौरो महाो को सावजिर जीउतो होके उगम गयो को सावजिर पायो गयो के॥

(WEST CENTRAL GROUP.)

EASTERN PANJABI, (STANDARD DIALECT) (GURMUKHI CHARACTER).

(Punjab Aux. Bible Society, 1890.)

ਇੱਕ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਪੁੱਤ ਸੇ ॥ ਅਤੇ ਉਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਛੋਟੇ ਨੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਪਿਤਾ ਮਾਲ ਦਾ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਪਹੁੰਚਦਾ ਹੈ ਸੋ ਦਿਹ ॥ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਪੁੰਜੀ ਤਿਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੈਡ ਦਿੱਤੀ ॥ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੜੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਛੋਟਾ ਪੁੱਤ ਸਭ ਕੁਛ ਕੱਠਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਦੂਰ ਦੇਸ ਨੂੰ ਚਲਾ ਗਿਆ ਅਰ ਉੱਥੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਮਾਲ ਕੁਚਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਉਡਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ॥ ਅਰ ਜਾਂ ਉਹ ਸਭ ਖਰਚਕਰ ਚੁੱਕਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਡਾ ਕਾਲ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਮੁਤਾਜ ਹੋਣ ਲੱਗਾ ॥ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਜਾਕੇ ਉਸ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੀ ਰਹਿਣਵਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਨੌਕਰ ਲੱਗ ਗਿਆ ਅਰ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਤਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੂਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਚਾਰਣ ਲੱਈ ਘੱਲਿਆ ॥ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸਾ ਜੋ ਉਨਾਂ ਛਿਲਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜੋ ਸੂਰ ਖਾਂਦੇ ਸੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਪੇਟ ਭਰੇ ਪਰ ਕਿਸੀ ਨੈ ਤਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਦਿੱਤੇ ॥ ਪਰ ਉਸ ਨੈ ਸੁਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਕੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਮੇਰੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੇ ਕਿਤਨੇ ਹੀ ਕਾਂਮਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਫਾਦਲ ਰੋਟੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਰ ਮੈਂ ਭੁੱਖਾ ਮਰਦਾਹਾਂ ॥ ਮੈਂ ਉੱਠਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਕੋਲ ਜਾਵਾਂ ਗਾਅਰ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਾਂਗਾ ਹੈ ਪਿਤਾ ਮੈਂ ਅਸਮਾਨ ਦਾ ਅਰ ਤੇਰਾ ਗੁਨਾਹ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ॥ ਅਰ ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਜੋਗਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਜੋ ਫੇਰ ਤੇਰਾ ਪੁੱਤ ਕਹਾਵਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਕਾਮਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਜਿਹਾ ਰੱਖ॥ ਸੋ ਉਹ ਉੱਠਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਕੋਲ ਗਿਆ॥ ਪਰ ਉਹ ਅਜੇ ਦੂਰ ਸਾ ਕਿ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਡਿੱਠਾ ਅਰ ਤਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਦਯਾਆਈ ਅਤੇ ਦੌੜਕੇ ਗਲੇ ਲਾਲਿਆ ਅਰ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਚੁੱਮਿਆ॥ ਅਤੇ ਪੁੱਤ ਨੈ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਪਿਤਾ ਮੈਂ ਅਸਮਾਨ ਦਾ ਅਰ ਤੇਰਾ ਗੁਨਾਹ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਰ ਹੁਣ ਇਸ ਜੋਦਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਜੋ ਫੇਰ ਤੇਰਾ ਪੁੱਤ ਕਹਾਵਾਂ ॥ ਪਰ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਚਾਕਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਸਭਤੇ ਅੱਛੀ ਪੁਸ਼ਾਕੀ ਬਾਹਰ ਲਿਆਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਨਾਓ ਅਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਗੂਠੀ ਅਰ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਪੈਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੱਤੀ ਭਨਾਓ ਅਤੇ ਖਾਂਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਅਸੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਕਰਿਯੇ॥ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜੋ ਇਹ ਮੇਰਾ ਪੁੱਤ ਮੋਇਆ ਸਾ ਹੁਣ ਜਿੰਦਾਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਗੁਆਚ ਗਿਆ ਸਾ ਹੁਣ ਲੱਭਿਆ ਹੈ ॥ਸੋ ਓਹ ਖੁਸ਼ੀਹੋਣ ਲੱਗੇ॥

ਪਰ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਵਡਾ ਪੁੱਤ ਖੇਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੀ ਅਰ ਜਾਂ ਉਹ ਆਕੇ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਅੱਪੁੜਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਬਾਜੇ ਅਰ ਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸੁਣਿਆਂ॥ਤਦ ਚਾਕਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਦਕੇ ਪੁਛਿਆ ਜੋ ਇਹ ਕੀ ਹੈ ॥ ਅਰ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਤਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਤੇਰਾ ਭਾਈ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਰ ਤੇਰੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੇ ਵਡਾ ਪਰੋਸਾ ਪਰੋਸਿਆ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਜੋ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਤਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਲਾ ਚੰਗਾ ਪਾਇਆ ॥ ਪਰ ਉਹ ਗੁੱਸੇ ਹੋਇਆ ਅਰ ਅੰਦਰ ਜਾਣਾ ਨਾ ਚਾਹਿਆ ॥ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੇ ਨਿੱਕਲਕੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਮਿੰਨਤ ਕਰੀ॥ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਤਰ ਦੇਕੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਦੇਖ ਮੈਂ ਇਤਨਿਆਂ ਵਰਿਹਾਂ ਤੇ ਤੇਰੀ ਟਹਿਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਅਰ ਤੇਰੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਨੂੰ ਕਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਉਲੰਘਿਆ ਅਰ ਤੈਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਕਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਹਲਵਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜੋ ਮੈਂ ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਮਿੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਕਰਾਂ ॥ ਪਰ ਜਿਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਤੇਰਾ ਇਹ ਪੁੱਤ ਆਇਆ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਨੇ ਕੰਜਰੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਤੇਰੀ ਪੂੰਜੀ ਉਡਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਤੈਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਵਡਾ ਪਰੋਸਾ ਪਰੋਸਿਆ ॥ ਪਰ ਓਨ ਤਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੇ ਪੁੜ੍ਹ ਭੂ ਸਦਾ ਮੇਰੇ ਪਾਸ ਰਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈਂ ਅਰ ਮੇਰਾ ਸਭ ਕੁਛ ਤੇਰਾ ਹੈ ॥ ਪਰ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਅਰ ਮਗਨ ਹੋਣਾ ਜੋਗ ਸਾ ਕਿੰਉਕਿ ਤੇਰਾ ਇਹ ਭਾਈ ਮੁਰਦਾ ਸਾ ਹੁ ਣ ਜਿੰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਗੁਆਰ ਗਿਆ ਸਾ ਹੁਣ ਲੱਭਿਆ ਹੈ ॥

EASTERN PAÑJÄBĪ, (Standard dialect) (Roman Character).

unhã-wichch-õ chhōtē-nai Ikk manukkh-dē dō putt sē. Atē One the-younger-by man-of two80118 And them-in-from were. pitā-nữ hē hissā mai-nữ Pitā, māl-dā kihā, jih'rā the-father-to it-was-said, O Father, of-the-property-of whatever share me-to pũii pahüch'dā-hai tinha-nu 8Ō dih. Λtē us-nai And him-by the-wealth them-to having-been-divided arriving-is that give. Atē thuh'rē dinā pichchh-ō, chhōṭā putt, sabh kuchh was-given. And a-few days after-from, the-younger son, anything together dür dēs-nū chalā utthe āp'nā giā, māl ar having-made, a-distant country-to gone went, there his-own property and kuchāl-nāl Ar jā uh sabh kharach udā. dittā. bad-behaviour-with having-caused-to-fly-away, was-given. And when he all spending tã us dēs-wichch wadā chukkiā. kāl pai giā, having-done was-finished, then that country-in a-great famine having-fallen went, mutāj laggā. Atē uh jā-kē dés-dé kisī hốn us and he distressed to-be began. And he having-gone that country-of a-certain giā, ar us-nai tis-nữ āpaņiā khétālagg inhabitant-of (as)-a-servant being-appointed went, and him-by him his-own fieldswichch surä-de cāran-laī ghallia. Atē uh chāhandā sā, swine-of the-feeding-for it-was-sent. And he wishing was, that those khāndē sē chhil'kä-nal iō sŭr āp'ņā nēt bharē, husks-with which the-pigs eating were his-own belly he-may-fill, but anyone-by dittē. Par us-nai surat-wichch ā-kē kihā tis-nữ nă ki. him-to not were-they-given. But him-by senses-in having-come it-was-said that, kit'nē-hī kāmiā-nū phādal rotiã han. ar maï mērē pitā-dē my father-of how-many-even servants-to superfluous loaves there-are, and I bukkhā mar'dā hā. Maĩ ສົກ'ກບັ kol jāwā-gā, ar us-nữ uttb-kē pitā I having-arisen my-own father near will-go, and him-to hungry dying am. kahā-gā, hē Pitā, maĩ ās'mān-dā ar tērā gunāh kītā-hai. I-will-say, O Father, by-me heaven-of and of-thee sin has-been-done, and now kahāwā, nahĩ jo pher tera putt mai-nti is joga that again thy son I-may-be-called, me (of)-this am-not thine-own worthy kāmiā wichch-o ikk jihā rakkh. So uh utth-kē ān'nē pitā servants in-from one like keep. So he having-arisen his-own father near went. Par uh aje dur sā, us-dē pitā-nai us-nữ ditthā, ar tis-nữ dayā āī ki But he yet far was, when him-of father-by him it-was-seen, and him-to pity came

Ate putt-nai lā-liā. ar us nữ chummia. até daur-kē galč and having-run on-his-neck it-was-embraced, and him it-was-kissed. And the-son-by hē Pitā, maĩ as'mān dā ar tērā gunāh kītā-hai, him-to it-10as-said, O Father, by-me heaven-of and of-thee sin has-been-done, and kahāwã. hun is jogā nahī jo pher terā putt Par pitā-nai worthy am-not that again thy son I-may-be-called. But the-father-by his-own ki, sabh-të achchhi pushāki bāhar chāk'rā̃-nt̃ kihā good clothes out having-taken having-come servants-to it-wis-said that, all-than is nữ bhanao, ar is để hatth-wicheh aguthi, pairā-wichch is-dē ar him dress, and him-of the-hand-on a-ring, and him-of boot feet-on bhanao até khande hoe asi khushi kariyō. Is-lai ih mērā putt jō put-on and ealing been us happiness let-us-make. This-for that this my môia sa, hun zinda hôiva-hai; guách giá-sa, hun labbhia hai, So uh khushī dead was, now alive has-become; lost had-gone, now found is. So they happy hôn laggê. to be began.

wadā putt khét-wichch 8ī, ar Par us-dā was (fem. for masc.), and when he the-field-in But him-of the-elder 80n appuriā, tā bājē-ar-nach-dā ghar-de něrě having-come the-house-of in-the-neighbourhood arrived, then music-and-dancing-of Jad chāk'rā-wichch-ō ikk-nữ sadd-kē, sunia. the-noise was-heard. Then the-servants-in-from one (obj.) having-called, it-was-asked ih kī hai? ar us-nai tis-n u kihā ki, tērā bhāī āiā-hai, ar that, this what is? and him-by him-to it-was-said that, thy brother come-is, and tērē pitā-nai wadā parosia-hai, is-laī jō us-nai tis-nữ thy father-by a-great feast has-been-feasted, this-for that him-by him (obj.) well changā Par uh gussē pājā. hōiā, andār in-health has-been-obtained. But Le angry became, and within to-go not Us-de pitā-nai nikkal-kē us-dî minnat it-was-wished. Him-of the-father-by having-come-out him-of remonstrance was-made, pitā-nī ki, dekh, maî it'niã atē us-nai uttar dē-kē kihā and him-by the-father-to answer having-given it-was-said that, see, wariha-te teri tahil kar'da-ha, ar tere hukam-nu kadi nahi years-from thy service doing-am, and thy command (obj.) ever not was-disobeyed ar tai mai-nữ kade ikk hal'wan nahi ditta, jō maĩ āp'niẫ not was-given, that I my-own friends-with and by-thee me-to ever one kidkarã. Par jis wēlē tērā ih putt āiā, happiness I-may-make. But (at) what hour thy this son came, that whom-by kanjaria-de-nal teri püji udā ditti. harlots-of-with thy wealth having-caused-to-fly has-been-given (squandered), by-the wadā parosā parosiā. Par ōn tis-nū him-of-for-the-sake a-great feast has-been-feasted. But by-him him-to it-was-said.

hē Putr, tũ sadā mērē pās rahindā-haĩ, ar merā sabh kuchh tērā O Son, thou always of-me by-the-side remaining-are, and my all anything thine hai. Par khushi kar'nĭ, ar magan hōṇā jōg sā, kiŭki tērā ih bhāī is. But happiness to-be-done, and joyful to-be proper was, because this thy brother mur'dā sa, huṇ zindā hoiā-hai; guāch giā-sā, huṇ labbhiā-hai. dead was, now alive become-is; lost gone-was, now found-is.

HINDI, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(North India Bible Society, 1895.)

किसी मनुष्य की दो पुत्र थे उनमेंसे छुटकी ने पितासे कहा है पिता सम्पत्तिमेंसे को मेरा पंत्र होय सो मुंभे दौजिये, तब उसने उनको चपनी सम्पत्ति बांट दिई। बहुत दिन नहीं बीते कि छुटका पुत्र सब कुछ दूकहा करके द्र देश चला गया भीर वहां लुचपनमें दिन विताते हुये भपनी सम्पत्ति उड़ा दिई। जब वह सब कुछ उड़ा चुका तब उस देशमें बड़ा सकाल पड़ा सीर वह कंगाल होगया। सीर वह जाके उस देशके निवासियों मेंसे एकाके यहां रहने लगा जिसने उसे अपने खेतों में सूचर चरानेको भेजा। चौर वह उन छीमियों से जिन्हें सूत्रर खाते थे चपना पेट भरने चाइता या और कोई नहीं उसको कुछ देता या। तब उसे चित इसा श्रीर उसने कहा मेरे पिताके कितने मजूरोंको भोजनसे अधिक रोटी होती है भौर मैं भूखसे मरता हूं। मैं उठके अपने पिता पास जाजंगा चौर उससे कहूंगा है पिता मैंने स्वर्गको बिक्ड और आपको साम्ने पाप किया है। मैं फिर आपको पुत्र कहा-वनेके योग्य नहीं हूं मुक्ते अपने मजूरों मेंसे एकके समान की जिये। तब वह उठके अपनी पिता पास चला पर वह दूरही या कि उसके पिताने उसे देखके दया किई चीर दीड़को उसको गलेसे लिपटको उसे चूमा। पुत्रने उससे कहा है पिता मैंने खर्गके विमुद्ध और आपके साम्ने पाप किया है और फिर आपका पुत्र कहावने की योग्य नहीं हूं। परना पिताने अपने दासींसे कहा सबसे उत्तम बस्न निकाल के **उसे पहिनाको** । कौर उसके हाथमें कंगूठी कौर पांवींमें जूते पहिनाको। कौर इस खावें और चानन्द करें। क्यों कि यह मैरा पुत्र मूचा या फिर जी ग्रा है खो गया या फिर सिला है। तब वे चानन्द करने लगे।

उसका जीठा पुत्र खितमें या और जब वह याते हुये घरके निकट पहुंचा तब बाजा ग्रीर नाचका गब्द सुना। और उसने अपने संवकों मेंसे एकको अपने पास बुलाके पूछा यह क्या है। उसने उससे कहा यापका भाई याया है और आपक पिता ने उत्तम भोजन किया है इसलिये कि उसे भला चंगा पाया है। परन्तु उसने क्रोध किया और भौतर जाने न चाहा। इसलिये उसका पिता बाहर या उसे मनाने लगा। उसने पिता को उत्तर दिया कि देखिये में इतने बरसोंसे आपकी सेवा करता हूं और कभी यापकी आज्ञाको उद्धंघन न किया ग्रीर यापने मुभे कभी एक मेम्ना भी न दिया कि में अपने मिन्नोंके संग यानन्द करता। परन्तु पापका यह पुत्र जो बेग्ना ग्रींके संग यापकी सम्पत्ति छा गया है ज्योंही याया त्योंही यापने उससे कहा है पुत्र तू सदा मेरे संग है और जो कुछ मेरा है सो सब तेरा है। परन्तु यानन्द करना और इर्वित होना दुचित या क्योंकि यह तेरा भाई मूमा या फिर जीया है खो गया था फिर मिला है।

(WEST CENTRAL GROUP.)

HINDI, (KANAUJI DIALECT).

(Serampur, 1821.)

याक मनर्क्तीरे दुद्र द्वाटा तो श्रीक उनमते लहुरे अपने बापके हाँ कही चिक ए बाप संपतिकीरो जीन हींसा मीरे अंशमेहाँ परत आय तीन महिँकाँ दे। स्रीहि पाछ श्रीहिँ उनइनकी कारण संपतिकीरी बाँटी। स्रीहिक पहार भिलक दीस न होते लहुरे पत अपने सेगरेकाँ येकठीरी करिके दुरिद्यार्थ गा वा उद्दन कमारगमेहाँ अपनी संपति-कैं हाँ खरच कीन्ह। श्री सगरेकाँ खरच कीन्हे पछार बडी श्रकरे यह दाशमा भै श्री श्री ह स्राम्भतामी हाँ गिरन लाग। स्रीहिकीरे पक्षार स्रीह जादकी स्रीहि द्यासकीरे याक किसा-नकीर तीर रहो श्री श्री हैं सम्बरनकी चरैबेकि नीति श्रीहिकाँ खेतम पठी। श्रीक श्रीहिँ स्त्ररनकीरे खैबिकी खोखलनमें अपनी पेटु भरन चही अव्याल काहूँ जने ओहिकाँन दीन्ह। सचेत हैं के श्रीहिं कही अकि मोरे वापकी केतने चाकर रोटी अधिक्यी पावत श्राञ श्रीम मिह भेंखेन मरत श्राहिउँ। मिह उठिके श्रपने बापकीरे तीर जैहीँ वा स्रोहिकाँ कहि है। स्रोक ए पिता महिँ खरगकेरी विपरीततामेहाँ वा तोरे समोहें स्रपराध् कीन्छ। वा अवते तोरो पुत्रं नमुद हैवे लाउक नाहिनाहिउँ। महिकाँ अपने याक चाकरकीर नाजी कर। श्रीर श्रीष्ट उठिकी श्रपने वापकीरे तीर श्राश्री श्रर श्रीष्ट भ लिकी ट्रि रहत श्रीहिकीरे बाप श्रीहिकीहाँ दीख वा दया कीन्ह वा धीरिकी श्रीहिकी गरी धरी वा बोहिकौहाँ चुमो। श्रीम द्वाटाँ श्रीहिकाँ कही यकि ए पिता मिह स्वरगकेरी विपरीत-तामैहाँ वा तोरे समोहें अपराध् कीन्ह वा अवते तोरे पुचनामते परसिद्ध हैवे लाउकु नाचिन ग्राचिड । ग्रक्याल बाप यनवारनकेचाँ कची ग्रक्ति सेगरेनतेरें नीकि भोठनन-कैहाँ लयायक कोहिकेहाँ पहिरावी वा स्रोहिकीरे हाथेमैहाँ मदुरिस्रा वा स्रोहिकीरे पाञ-नमेहाँ पनहीँ पहिरावी। श्री हमहार खादू के खुस हेहनु। कसकी येह मोरो पृत् मरिके वंचो चाय श्रोह हरादू ग रहे वा फिरि पाश्रो ग श्राय। चीम श्रोद खुशी करन लगे।

स्रीत स्रोहिकरों जीठो द्वाटा स्यातमेहाँ रहे स्रो स्रावत सावत स्रोह घरकीरे नगीच पहुँचो वा बाजा वा नासुको स्रबद्ध सुनो। स्रो याक चाकरकाँ वोलाइक स्रोहिं पूँछो स्रक्ति येह का साय। स्रोहिं स्रोहिकहाँ कहो स्रक्ति तोरो भाय सास्रो वा तोरे वाप वडी स्र्योनार कीन्हि कसकी स्रोहिकाँ भले हालमा पास्रो। स्रोत स्रोह हिसानो तो वा भीतर जान नाजी चहो। स्रोहित स्रोहिकीरे बाप निकसिक स्रोहिकाँ विन्ती कीन्ह। स्रोहिं झुसाबु देके स्रपने बापके हाँ कहो स्रक्ति देखु महिं एत्ती बरम तोरी सेवा कीन्हि वा तोरो हुकुमु कबहूँ नाजी उनाघो सक्याल तोहिं कबहूँ महिंकाँ याक हगस्री नाजी दीन्ह जो महिं सपने मीतनकीरे संघ खुशी करीं। मुल तोरे जहिं द्वाटाँ कसिबिनिनकीरे संघ तोरि सेगरी संपति लूटाय दीन्हि तोहिं स्रोहिकीरे सीते स्रोहिकीर नीतिन वंडी स्योनार कीन्हि। सोहिं स्रोहिकाँ कहो स्रक्ति प्रमुखा तोज हमेस मीरे तीर रहत स्राहिसु वा सोरी सगरी चीजें तोरी साज। हमहनकेहाँ सानन्द करिबो वा खुशी करिबो स्रवसि स्राय कसकी तोरो भाय मरा तो मुल जिस्रानु हात स्राय स्रोह हराहू गरहे मुल पासी ग साय॥

HINDĪ, (URDŪ DIALECT).

(American Mission Press, 1883.)

ایک شخص کے در ہے تھے۔ اُن میں سے چھوٹے نے باپ سے کہا کہ ای باپ مال کا حصہ جو مجھے پہنچنا ھی مجھے دے۔ تب اُس نے مال اُنہیں بانت دیا۔ ارر تھوڑے دن بعد چھوٹے ہے نے سب کچھہ جمع کرے ایک درر کے مُلک کا سفر کیا اور وہاں اپنا مال بد چالی میں اُزایا۔ اور جب سب خرچ کر چکا اُس مُلک میں بوا کال پورا اور رہ محتاج ھونے لگا۔ تب ارس مُلک کے ایک رلیس کے ھاں جا لگا۔ اُس نے اُس مُلک میں بوا کال پورا اور رہ محتاج ھونے لگا۔ تب ارس مُلک کے ایک رلیس کے ھاں جا لگا۔ اُس نے اُس کہ کہنی میں سور چرانے بھیجا۔ اور اُس آرزر تھی کہ اُن چھلکوں سے جو سور کھاتے ھیں اپنا پیت بھرے کہ کوئی اُسے نہ دیتا تھا۔ تب ھوش میں آکے کہا میرے باپ کے کتنے مزدوروں کو بہت روقی ھی اور میں بھرکھوں مرتا ھوں! میں اُٹھہ کے ایپ باپ پاس جار'نگا اور اُسے کہونگا کہ ای باپ میں نے اُسمان کا اور تیرے حضور کناہ کیا اور اب اِس قابل نہیں کہ اُسکو دیکھہ کے اُسکے باپ کو رحم آیا اور دور کے اُسکو کلے لگا لیا اور بہت چوما۔ سے نے اُسکو کہا کہ اے باپ میں نے اُسکو کہا کہ اور تیرے حضور گناہ کیا اور اب اِس قابل نہیں کہ پھر تیرا بیٹا کہلار'ں۔ باپ نے لیٹ نوکروں کو کہا کہ اچھی سے اچھی پوشاک نکال لار اُور اُسے پہنار اور اُسکے ھاتھہ میں انکراٹھی اور پانؤ میں جرتی پہنار'۔ اور ھم کھائیں اور خوشی منائیں۔ کیونکہ میرا یہ بیٹا موا تھا اب جیا میں انکراٹھی اور پانؤ میں جرتی پہنار'۔ اور ھم کھائیں اور خوشی منائیں۔ کیونکہ میرا یہ بیٹا موا تھا اب جیا ھی۔ کہو گیا تھا اب ملا ھی۔ تب وہ خوشی کرنے لگے *

اور اسکا برا بینا کہیت میں تھا جب گھر کے نزدیک آیا گانے اور ناچنے کی آواز سنی - تب ایک نوکر کو بلاکے پرچھا کہ یہہ کیا ھی ہ آسنے آسے کہا کہ تیرا بھائی آیا ھی اور تیرے باپ نے بری ضیانت کی ھی اِس لیئے کہ آسے بھلا چنکا پایا - اس نے خفا ھو کے نہ چاھا کہ اندر جائے تب آسکے باپ نے باھر آئے آسے منایا - اس نے باپ سے جواب میں کہا دیکھہ اِتنے برس سے میں تیری خدمت کرتا ھوں اور کبھی تیرے حکم کے برخلاف نہ چلا پر ترنے کبھو ایک بکری کا بچہ مجھے نہ دیا کہ ایک درستوں کے ساتھہ خوشی مناوئ - اور جب تیرا یہہ بیتا آیا جس نے تیرا مال کسبیوں میں اُوایا تونے آس کے لیئے ہوی ضیافت کی - اس نے آسکو کہا ای سے تو سدا میرے پاس ھی اور جو کچھ میرا ھی سر تیرا ھی - پر خوشی منانا اور خوش ھونا لازم تھا کیونکہ تیرا لہہ بھائی موا تھا سو جیا ھی اور کھو گیا تھا سو اب ملا ھی *

HINDI, (DAKHINI DIALECT).

(Madras Auxiliary Bible Society, 1888.)

کسی آدمی کے در بیتے تھے۔ اور اُن میں سے چہوٹا باپ کو کہا ای باپ صحیح پہنچتا ھی سو مال کا حصہ صحیح دے اور وہ اپنی زندگانی اُنکو بانت دیا۔ اور بہت ھی نہیں گذرے کہ چہوٹا بیٹا سب کچہہ جمع کر کر ایک دور کے ملک کا سفر کیا اور رہاں اپنا مال بدمعاشی میں اُڑایا۔ اور سب خرچ کرچکا سو رقت اُس ملک میں بڑا تعط پڑا۔ اور وہ صحتاج ھرنے لگا۔ اور وہ اُس ملک کے ایک باشندے سے جا ملا۔ اور وہ اُس ملک میں بڑا تعط پڑا۔ اور وہ صحتاج ھرنے لگا۔ اور وہ اُس ملک کے ایک باشندے سے جا ملا۔ اور وہ اُس اللہ کے ایک باشندے سے جا ملا۔ اور وہ اُس اللہ کے ایک باشندے سے ہا ملا۔ اور وہ اُس اللہ کہ کہیتوں میں سور جرائے بہیجا۔ اور اُس آور تھی کہ سور کہائے تیے سو چہاکوں سے اپ تئیں سیر کرے۔ اور کوئی اُسکو نہ دیتا تھا۔ تب ھرش میں آگر کہا میرے باپ کے کتنے مزدوروں کو بہت سی روٹی ھی اور میں یہاں بہوکہہ سے مرتا ہوں ۔ میں اُٹھکر اپ باپ کے پاس جارُنگا اور اُسے کہونگا ای باپ میں آسماں کے خلاف اور تیرے حضور گناہ کیا ہوں۔ اب سے میں تیرا بیٹا کہلانے کے لایق نہیں ھوں مجھے اپ مزدوروں میں سے ایک اُسکو کے لگایا اور بوسه دیا ۔ پر بیٹا اُسے کہا ای باپ میں آسماں کے خلاف اور تیرے حضور گناہ کیا ہوں اب سے آسکو کلے لگایا اور بوسه دیا ۔ پر بیٹا اُسے کہا ای باپ میں آسماں کے خلاف اور تیرے حضور گناہ کیا ہوں اب سے اوہا جامہ جلدی باہر لاڑ اور اُسے پہنار اُس اُسکو کے لایق نہیں ہوں۔ اور شم کہاریں اور خرشی مناریں ۔ اِس لئے کہ یہہ اور اُسٹی هاتهہ میں انکوٹی اور پائوں میں جوٹی در۔ اور ھم کہاریں اور خرشی مناریں ۔ اِس لئے کہ یہہ میرا بیٹا مرگیا تھا اور پہر جیا ھی کہ ھرا تھا اور ملا ھی ۔ اور دے خوشی کرنا شروع کئے *

ارر اسکا بڑا بیٹا کہیت میں تھا اور جب آکر کھر کے نزدیک پہنچا راگ اور ناچ کی آواز سنا ۔ اور چھوکروں میں سے ایک کو پاس بلاکر یہ کیا ھی سو پرچھا ۔ رہ آسے کہا کہ تیرا بھائی آیا ھی اور تیرا باپ آسے صحیح سلامت پانے سے بڑی ضیافت کیا ھی ۔ تب رہ خفا ھوا ۔ اور اندر جائے نہ چاھا تب آسکا باپ باھر آکر آسے منایا ۔ پر رہ جواب میں آپ باپ کو کہا دیکھہ اتنے برسری سے تیری خدمت کرتا ھوں اور کبھی تیرا حکم عدول نہ کیا اور تو کبھی مجھے اپ درستوں کے ساتھہ خوشی منانے کے لئے ایک بکری کے بچے کو نہ دیا ۔ پر جب تیرا یہ بیٹا جو تیری زندگانی کو کسبیوں کے ساتھہ کھا گیا سو آیا تو ارسکے لئے بڑی ضیافت کیا ۔ اور رہ آسکو کہا کہ ای لڑے بر تیرا یہہ بھائی مر کیا تھا اب کہ ای لڑے تو ھمیشہ میرے پاس ھی اور سب کچھہ میرا ھی سو تیرا ھی ۔ پر تیرا یہہ بھائی مر کیا تھا اب جیا ھی اور گم ھوا تھا ملا ھی سو خوش ر خرم ھونالازم تھا *

(NORTHERN GROUP.)

EASTERN PAHĀRI, KHAS, OR NAIPĀLI, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, 1877.)

कोहि मानिस् का दुद्र पुत्र थिया। उन् मा कांकाले वावालाद्र भन्यो हे वावा संपत्ति की मेरी इन्या यंश मलाद देउ। तव उस्ते उन्हें कलाद बाफ्नु संपत्ति वाँडि दियो । योरा दिन् पिक कांका चाँ चिंले सबै योक वटोलि टाँढा पर्देश गयोर वाँ हाँ मोज मजाक् गरि चाफ्नु सबै संपन्ति उडायो। सबै छुट्टी पाछा पिक स्वी देश मा ठुली अनिकाल् परि उस्ताद सकम् इन लाग्यो । तव उ गद्रकन उस् देश् का एक रैति सँग लागि रह्यो तस्त्रे उस्ताद सुँगुर् चहु।उन चाफ्ना वारी मा पठायोर। सुँगुर्ले खान्या दुटाले चाफ्नु पेट् भर्न दूच्छा गछोर पनि कसैले उस्ताद दियेन । उस्ताद चेत् याया मा यसी भन्यी जुन्हें का रोटी उबंक यस्ता मेरा वावा का कित विनिद्वार कन् तर म भोक्ले मर्कु । म उठि चाफ्ना वावा याञि गद्दक्षन उस्ताद्र भनुला है वावा मैंले खुर्ग कीर तिमा नजर् मा पाप गखाँर । ऐरहे देखि म तिस्री छोरी भनिन्या योग्य छैन त्राम्ना एक वनिहार भें मलाद तुल्याउनु हव्स् । तव उ उठि श्राफ्ना वावा याञि श्रायो उ ठाढे इंदा मा उस्का वावाले उस्नाद देखि टिठ् मानेर दगुरि गद्र गर्धन् मा श्रंगाली हालि म्वाञि गर्न लाग्यी। तव छीराले उस्ताद भन्यी हे वावा मैले खुर्ग कीर तिसी पाप गखाँ अव देखि म तिसी छोरी भनिन्या योग्य हैन। तव पिताले आफ्ना टासहेमलाद भन्यो सबै चाँहिँ असल् लूगा ल्याद यस्नाद लाद-देखर हात् मा चँउठी गोडा मा जुता लादूदेखर हामिहेक खाउँ चानंद गरीं। क्यान मेरी यो छोरी मचा को ध्रियोर फेरि जियो उ हराया को धियोर पाइयो तव उन्हें स्थानंट गर्न लाग्या।

तर उस्को जीठो छोरो वारी मा थियो उ हिंडि घर् का निजक चाउँदा मा वाजार नाच् को गब्द मुन्योर । एक चाकर्लाद्र डािक सोध्यो यो क्या हो । तस्त्र उस्ताद्र भन्या तरो भाई आयोर तरा वावाले उस्ताद्र कुण्ले पाया का कारणले ठुलो भान्या वनायो । तव उस्त्रे रिसाद्र भिच जान मानेन उस्तारण उस्ता वावाले वाहिर आद्र उस्ताद्र मनायो । तव उस्त्रे वावालाद्र उत्तरा दिद्र भन्यो देख म येति वर्ष देखि तिस्रो सेवा चाकरि गर्दछ्र कैलह्ये तिस्रो आज्ञा नाचिन तेपनि तिमिले केल्ह्ये मलाद्र आफ्ना मित्हे के सँग आनंद गर्नालाद्र एक छताउरो पनि दियीन । तर तिस्रो यो छोरो जस्त्रे तिस्रो संपत्ति पातरहे को मँगरि उड़ाद्र सक्यो यो याया मा तिमिले उस्ता लागि ठुलो भान्या वनायो । तव उस्त्रे उस्ताद्र भन्यो हे पुत्र ते सधे म सँगै छस्र उद्या मरो छ तरे हो । तर आनंदर हर्क गर्न मुहाउँ थ्यो क्यान तेरो यो भार्द्र मस्या को थियोर फेरि

ARYAN FAMILY. (East Central Group.)

BAISWARI, (BAGHELI DIALECT).

(Scrampur, 1821.)

एकठउवा मनुष्यक्षे दीज मीडा इधे । बीर वाइनके लोइरेने प्रपुने दाजजूकों कही कि से दाजज धनुकी जी बंट मीरे श्रंगमी परतु हैं वेह मीकी देह । वार्केपाक वार्ने वाइनकेलाने धनुकी बंट करी। वाकिपाछ बहुतकु दिना ना होतुही लहुरो मोडा भपने सबरनुकी भेरे करकनाई दूरदिशर्मा गवी वा वेचां बुरे करमनुमीं प्रपुने धनुकी उड़ाई दवी। बीर वाकी खर्च करेपाकु बड़ी स्रकानु वा देशमी भवा बीर वहे लाचाक्सी परिवे लगी। वाकीपाछ वहे जायकनाई वा देशके एकठ उवा रतुकी लिगां रही बीर वानें सुवरियनुकी चरायविकेलाने वाकीं तुमी बैठयी। बीर वानें सुवरियनुके खयविके क्रीतन्तें अपनी पेटु भरिवे चाड़ी लेकिन काडु शकसने वाकी नाड़ी दवी। होसु पायकनाई वाने कही कि मीरे दाऊजूको कितेकु चाकर गकरिया अधिकभी पावतुचें बोर में भूकुतें मरतुद्धां। में ठाडी छोयकनाई बपुनें दाऊजूकी लिगां जेहीं वा वाकी केहीं कि ग्रे दाऊजू मेनें सरगुके दुशमनायगीमी वा तिहार मम्हें तकसीर करी। वा पावेतें तिष्ठांरे मोडा नामजादिकु ष्ठीये सायक नाष्ट्रीं ष्टी। मोकीं तिष्ठांरी एकठउवा चाककके भेसी करी। बोर वर्षे उठिकनाई अपुने दाजजूके लिगां भावी बोर वर्षे बहुतकु दूर रहत् वाकी दाजजूने वाकी चित्रयी वा दया करी वा दोरकनाई वाकी कंठु पकरी वा वाकी चुंमी। बोर मोडानें वाकीं कड़ी कि के दाजजू मेनें सरगुके दुशमनायगीमीं वा तिहारे ममुहं तकसीर करी वा श्रावितें तिष्हांरे मोडा नामजादिकु द्वीयवे लायक नाहीं ही। लेकिनु दाजजूनें चाकरनुकीं कही कि सब्तें नीकी पोशासुकीं सायकनाई वाकी पेहरावी वा वाके हाथुमी श्रंगुठि वा वाके पांयनमां पनीय पेइरावी वीर इसारे जियकनाई राजी हर्डे। काहिते यह मेरी मीडा मरी हीयकनाई जिवतु भवी हे वह खीय गवी इद्यो वा बहुर पावी गवी हैं। बीर व राजी करिवं लग।

बीर वाकी जेठी मीडा खेतुमीं हथी बीर रिंगतु रिंगतु वह वाखर के लिगा पहुंची वा बाजी वा ना चुकी यबद सुनी। बीर एकठ उवा चाकर की टेरवायक नाई वाने पृक्षी कि यह कहा हैं। वान वाकी कही कि ति हारी भई या आवी वा ति हारे दाज जूनें बडी जेंवनार करी का हितें वाकी नीकी तिर्यामीं पावी। बीर वह रोसुमी हथी वा भीतरे जयंव ना हीं चां हो वातें वाकी दाज जूनें निक सिका नाई वाकी विनित करी। वानें उत्तर देकनाई अपने दाज जूकी कही कि चित्रय मेंनें एते कु बरसु ति हां रो टेइ लु करी वा ति हां रो हु कुसु कब हुं ना हीं टारो लें किनु तूनें कभे भीं कु एकठ उवा कि रिया भी ना हीं दई कि में अपने हित्न ने संगु राजी करि हों। लें किनु ति हां रे जो मीडानें पत्रियन के संगु रह कनाई ति हां रो सबरी धनु लुटाय दवी तूनें वाकी आवतु ही वाकी का ने बडी जेंवनार करी। वानें वाकी कही कि मीडा तूं सदा मीरे लिगां रह तह हैं वा मीरी सबरी बसु ति हांरी हैं। हमनुकी आनंदु करिबी वा राजी करिबी जरूर हैं का हितें ति हांरी भई या मरी हथी लें किनु जिवतु ही तु हैं वह खीय गवी हथी लें किनु पावी गवी हैं।

(East Central Group.)

BIHĀRĪ, (BHOJPURI DIALECT).

कवनी आदमी के दुगी बटा रहे। श्रीकनी में से छोटका श्रपना बाप् से कहलक्, के हमार् बखरा के जे धन् होखे से दे दीँ। श्रीर उश्रोकनी के श्रापन् धन् बाँट देलन्। श्रीर थोरके दिन् से कोटका वटा सब् श्रापन् धन् एकठा करके, परदंस निकल् गद्दल्, भीर भापन् मब् धन् ल्चपन् में उद्घाँ उड़ा देखक्। भीर अब् उ सब् उड़ा देलक्, तब् श्रीह देस् में बड़ा श्रकाल् पड़ल्। तब् श्रीकरा दःख ही खे लागल्। श्रीर तब् उ श्रीह देस् के एक् आदमी इहाँ गइल, श्रीर उश्रोकरा के अपना खत् में मूश्रर चरावेके भंज दलक्। श्रीर मगन् से श्रापन् पेट भुसा में भर् लीत् जे सूत्रर खात् रहस, बाकी कवनी आदमी श्रीकरा के उन्हीं ना देखक्। श्रीर जब् श्रीकरा सूभल्, तब्उ श्रपना मन् में कडलक्, कि इमरा बाप् केतना नीकर्क एतना ऋधिका खाए के मिलेला कि उबर् जाला और इस् भुखे मरत् बाड़ीं। इस् उठके अपना बाप् इन्हाँ जादव और उनकरा में कन्नव्, के हम् भगवान् से और रउन्ना से पाप कहली, और हम् अव राउर् बेटा कहाव लाएक नद्रखीं: हमरा के अपना एक नोकर अदमन रखीं। और उठके अपना बाप किहाँ बादल, बीर जब उ बड़ि दूर रई तबहीँ, बीकर बाए बीकरा के देखलक, बीर छोह करके दीड़ गइल्, और श्रीकरा गर्दन् में लपट् के श्रीकरा के चुमा लेलक्। तब् वटा श्रीकरा से कहलक हं बाप इम् भगवान् और रज्या सामन पाप् कदले बाड़ी, और हम् अब् राउर् बटा कहाव लाएक् नद्रखीं। बाकी श्रीकर् बाप् श्रपना नीकरन् से कञ्चलक् के निमन् कपड़ा लिशाव श्रीर दनका के पहिनाव, श्रीर चल इस मब् कीइ खाँई पीछी श्रीर मीज् करीं। काहे कि इ इसार बटा सर्गदल् रहलन्ह श्रीर फेर् जी गदलन्, भुला गदल् रहलन्हें फेर् मिल् गदलन्। श्रीर तब् उ सब् बधाव बजावे लगलन्।

श्रीकर बड़का बंटा तब् खेत् में रहे। जब् उहाँ में चलके घरके गोँयड़ा श्राइल् तब् उ बाजा श्रीर नाच् के सीर् मुनलक, श्रीर तब् उ अपना एक् नीकर् के बोलाके पुक्रलक कि इ मब् का होता। तब उ श्रीकरा से कहलक् कि राउर् भाई श्रदलन्ह श्रीर राउर बाए भीज करत् बाड़न् काई कि उ उन्करा के श्राँग देही श्रच्छा लीटल् पीलन् ह। तब् उ खीमीश्रा गइल् श्रीर घर ना जाय। तब् श्रीकर् बाए बाहर् निकल् श्राइल् श्रीर श्रीकरा के निहोरा कहलक्। श्रीर तब् उ श्रपना बाप् में कहलक्, देखीँ एतना बरम् हम् राउर् मवा कहलीं कबहि राउर् श्राज्ञा ना टरलीं। तबह ना रउश्रा हमरा के एकगो पठक् दिहलीं कि हम् श्रपना हयारन् के माथ् श्रानन्द करीं। बाकी जबहीं राउर् ई बंटा श्रदलन् जे राउर् मब् धन बंग्या के माथ् उड़ा दिहलन् तेष्टु पर् रउश्रा उनकरा खातिन् भीज् दिहलीं। तब् उ श्रोकरा से कहलन् के हे बंटा तृ हमरा साथ् बराबर् बाड़, श्रीर जे कुक् हमार् बा में तोहर ह। श्रीर ई हमनीका चाहीं कि हमनीका खुम होडं श्रीर् श्रानन्द करीं काहे कि ई तोहार भाई मर् गइल् रहलन्ह श्रीर फेर् जीयलन्, भुला गइल् रहलन्ह फेर मिललन्॥

(EAST CENTRAL GROUP.)

BIHĀRĪ, (MAGAHĪ OR MĀGADHĪ DIALECT).

(Serampur, 1818.)

एक बद्मीका दूबेटा इलीखन्। भाउर उन्हकान्हिकेर कीटा अप्ना मह्तारके कहलखन् का है मह्तार मंपत्केर ये बोखरा इमरा बोखरामे परइय उचन हमरा दह । चीकरा बाद उचन् उन्ह-किल्का कारण संपत्रकेर बोखरा कैलखन्। ग्रीकरा बाद टेर दिन निष्ठ भेल छोटा वेटा गप्ना सभिक्ति एकठहुचा करिके दोसरा देशमे गेला चाउर हुंचा बदचालीसे अपना संपत्रके खर्च कैलखन्। प्राउर सभने खर्च कैलक बाद वडा प्रकाल उप्रदृदेशमे भेल प्राउर उप्रदृताचारिम गिर् लगला। भीकरा बाद उमह जाकरिके उमह देशका एक रैमतका घरमे रहला भाउर उमह सुगरिहिको चराविकार लेल भीकरा खेतम पठीलकीखन्। भाउर उग्रह सुगरिहका खेलाका छीलुकिन्म अपना पेट भरल चाइलखन् किन्तु कोउ भीकराक्षे निष्ठ देलकैखन्। ज्ञान पाकरिके उभार कप्तकंखन् का इमरा महतारका केतना चाकर यथेष्ट बाजर तिकरासे अधिक रोटी पावइयि बाजर इस भूखनही। इस उठ्करिके अप्ना सङ्तारका भागा जायेब भाउर भोकरा कइबैखन् का है मह्तार इस सर्गका सुइयिपनमे भाउर तीइरा चागा गुनाइ कैलं। भाउर अखनीसे तीइर वेटा नामूद हीये लायेक निह इपि। हमराने तो इ एक चाकरनेर भैसन करह। माउर उम्रह उठ्करिने अपना मह्तारका यागा घैला पाउर उन्नह् देर दूर रहेते योकर महतार श्रोकराके देखलकैखन् ग्राउर दया कैलकैखन् माउर दौर करिके भोकर गरदन पकरलकैखन भाउर भीकराके चुम्लकैखन्। भाउर वटा श्रीकराके कह-लकैखन् का हे मह्तार हम मर्गका सुद्दियनमे आउर तीहरा आगा गुनाह कैलूं आउर अखनीसे तीहरा बेटा नामूद शीये लायेक निष्ठ इथि। किन्तु महतार नफरके कहलकैखन् सभेसे सुघर पीगाक लाकरिके श्रीकरा पहिरवीखन शाउर श्रीकरा हांधर्म श्रंगुठी शाउर श्रीकरा गीडमे जुता पहिरवीखन्। शाउर इम्रा खाकरिको खोग होयेव । काहिका यिह् इमर्वटा मर्लाइल् ग्राउर जीग्रसहिष्ट उग्रह् हेरैलाइल प्राउर फुण् पावल गेलाह। पाउर उन्हकन्हि खोशी कर् लग्ला।

माउर भीकर जेठा बंटा खेतमे हला माउर मवैत सवेत उम्रह् घरका नजीक पहुंचला भाउर बाजन भाउर नाच सुनलखन्। माउर एक नफरके बोलाकरिके उम्रह् पृक्लकेखन् यिह् का हय। उम्रह् भोकराके कहलकेखन् का तीहर भाई भेलयून् भाउर तीहर महतार बडा खाना केलखन् काहिका भोकरा के भला हालमे पौलखन्। माउर उम्रह् गोमा हला माउर भीतर नहि जाय चाहलखन्। मोकरासे भोकर महतार निकलकारिके भोकर पार्यना कैलकेखन्। उम्रह् जवाव् देकरिके भएना महतार के कहलखन् का देखह हम एत्ना विरस्त तीहर टहले कैलियो माउर तीहर हकुम किथा निह लंगियो किन्तु तीह् किथी हमराके एक बकरोभी निह देलह का हम भएना यारिक मार्थ खामी करी। किन्तु तीहर वेटा पत्रीभिन्दिका सार्थ रहकरिके तीहर सभे संपत उडीलखन् तीह् भोकरा भवैतिह मोकरा लेल बडा खाना कैलखन्। उम्रह् भोकराके कहलकेखन् है वेटा तीह सदा हम्रा नजीक रहह भाउर हमर सभे चीज तीहर हय। हमरिक मानंद करने माउर खोमी करने सवस्य हय काहिका तीहर भाई मरलयन्हल् माउर जीलाह् उम्रह हैरैलाइल् माउर पावल गेलाह्॥

(EAST CENTRAL GROUP.)

BIHĀRĪ, (MAITHILĪ DIALECT).

(Grierson, 1881.)

कीनी मनुष्य के दुइ बेटा रहैन्छ। भोडिमेंसं छीटका बापमं कहनक जे भी बाबू संपत्तिमेंसं जे इसर भाग हो से इसरा दिया। तखन यो इनका प्रपन संपत्ति बाँटि देलघीन्हि। बहुत दिन निहें बितल की क्रोटका बेटा सभिक्षिष्ठ एकहा कैकहुं दूर देश चलगल भाभीर भोते ल्चपनी में दिन बितबैत चपन मंपत्ति उड़ा देलक । जखन भी सभिक उड़ा चुकल तखन भी हि देशमें बहुत भकान पड़लैंक भाभीर भी दुखित भी गेल। भाभीर भी जाक भीहि देशक निवासी सभनमें से एक गीटा कोर्त रहै लागल जे बोकरा अपना खेतसभमें सूगर चरावे निमित्त पठौलके। आबोर को बोहि छीमड़ि-सभर जे स्गर खाइत कले अपन पेट भरे चाहैत कल आशोर केशी निष्ट शोकरा कि हु देकले। तखन श्रोकरा चैतन्य मेले शाश्रीर कञ्चलक ने इसरा वापक कतेक बनिद्वारसभने खाएकसं श्राधिक रोटी शोरकै बाबीर इस भूखसँ मरैकी। इस उपटिके बपना बापक लग जाएव बाबीर इनकासँ कहवैन्हि जे भी बाब इस खर्गक विरुद्ध आभीर अपनेक अध्यक्ष पाप कील अकि। इस फीरि अपनेक बेटा कहाबैक थीग्य निह्नं की। इसरा भवन बनिहार सबिहिसेंसँ एकक बराबरी कैल जाभी। तखन भी उपटिकं भवना बापक समीप चलल परंतु भी फराकाँ हि छल की भोकर बाप भीकरा देखिकी देया कील थी कि भाभीर दीड़िकी भोकरा गरामें लपटिकी भोकरा चुम्बा लेलघीन्छ। वेटा इनका कङ्गलघीन्छ जे श्री बाबू इस स्वर्गक विरुष्ट आचीर अपनेक अध्यच पाप कैल अकि आभीर फेरि अपनेक पुत्र कहावैक योग्य निहुं की। परंतु बाप चपना विश्वचासभसं कञ्चलिह जी सभसं उत्तम बस्न बद्दारके जिनका पहिराव इशामीर जिनका द्वायमें बौँठी बाबीर पाएरमें पनही पिंहरावछ। बाबीर हम खाई बाबीर बानंद करी। किएक तं ई हमर बेटा सुइस क्रल फेरि जीउन चक्रि हेड़ाएन क्रल फेरि भेटन चक्रि, तखन ची लांकनि चानंद करे नगनाइ।

भोकर जेठ वेटा खेतमें छले यायोर जखन भो भवेत भवेत घरक समीप पहुचल तखन वाजा यायोर नाचक ग्रव्ह सुनलक। यायोर अपना सेवक सविहिमें एकके अपना लग बजाके पृक्षलके जे है की थिके। भो इनकासं कहलके कि अपनेक भाए भाएल छि यायोर अपनेक बाप बड़ जेयोनार केलिक मिछ ऐ हेतु की इनका वेग्र निरोग पायोल भिछ । परन्तु यो क्रोध केलिक आयोर निहं केलिक। ऐ हेतु इनक बाप बाइर भावि इनका मनावे लगलाह। भो बापके उत्तर देलिक की देखू इम एतेक बरव में भपनेक सेवा करें छी भाभीर कि इसी भपनेक शाजा केर उन्नंघन निहं केलि यायोर भपने इमरा कि इसी पाठियो निहंदिल की इस भपना मिनसभक मंग भानंद कि रत्त है। परंतु भपनेक है वेटा जे वेग्रा सबहिक संग भपनेक संपत्ति खाए गेल भिक्त, जें इ भाएल तें इ भपने भीकरा निमित्त बड़ जेयोनार केल भिछ। बाप इनका कहलथी कि जे ई बालक तों इ सदा इमरा मंग छ स् भाभीर जे किल इसर मिछ से तो इर थिक। परंतु यानंद करव इर्षित है ब उचित छल कि ऐक ते हैं तो इर भाई सुद्द इसर मिछ से तो इर थिक। परंतु यानंद करव इर्षित है ब उचित छल कि ऐक ते हैं तो इर भाई सुद्द इस पिर जी उल मिछ हे छाए गेल छल फेरि भेटल मिछ।

(Southern Group.)

MARĀŢHĪ, (STANDABD DIALECT).

(Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, 1893.)

कीणीएका माणसाला दोन पुत्र शोते. त्यांतील धाकटा बापाला खाणाला, बाबा, जो मालमत्तेचा वांटा मला यायाचा तो दे. मग त्याने त्यांस संपत्ति वांट्रन दिली. मग योडक्या दिवसांनीं धाकटा पुत्र सर्वे जमा करून दूर देशांत गेला, चाणि तेथें उधकेपणानें वागून चापली संपत्ति उडविली, मग त्याने भवर्षे खर्चित्यावर त्या देशांत मीठा दुकाळ पडला, त्यामुळे त्याला भडचण पडूं लागली ; तेण्हां ती त्या देशांतील एका ग्रष्टस्थाजवळ जाजन राहिला, त्याने तर त्याला हुकरे चारायास भाषस्था ग्रेतांत पाठविलें. तेन्हां डुकरें जी टरफलें खात घसत त्यांवर त्यानें घापलें पीट भरावें घसें त्याला वाटलें भाषि कोषी त्याला कांहीं दिलें नाहीं. नंतर ती ग्रहीवर येजन म्हणाला, मादया वायाच्या किती मीलक्षांस भरपूर भाकर थाई ? याणि मी भुक्तेनें मरतों, मी उठून भापत्या वापाकडे जाईन व त्याला म्हणेन, हे बापा, म्यां भाकाशाच्या विरुद्ध व तुद्दया समीर पाप केलें भाहे; भातांपासून तुभा पुत्र द्वाण-वायास मी योग्य नाहीं, भाषत्या एका मीसकखाप्रमाणें मला ठेवः नंतर ती उठून भाषत्या वाषाकडे गेला, तेव्हां ती दूर पाष्टे दतक्यांत त्याचां वाप त्याला पाइन कळवळला, पाणि त्याने धांवून त्याचा गळ्यांत मिठी घातली व त्याचे चुंबन घेतलें. मग पुत्र त्याला द्वाणाला, बापा, पाकाणाचा विवत व तुभवा समीर म्यां पाप केलें चाहे, चाणि चातांपासून तुभा पुत्र द्वाणवायास मी योग्य नाहीं. परंतु वापानें भाषस्या चाकरांस सांगितलें, उत्तम भगा भाणून याला घाला, भाणि याच्या हातांत भंगठी व पायांत जीडे घाला. सम चापण खाजन इवं करूं : कांकीं इा सामा पुत्र सेला होता, ती फिरून जीवंत भाला, व इरपछा होता तो सांपडला चाहे. तेव्हां ते हवें करूं लागलें.

त्या वेळेस त्याचा वडील पुत्र भ्रीतांत होता, मग तो येजन घराजवळ पोइंचल्यावर त्यानं वाद्य व नाच ऐक्तिले . तेव्हां चाकरांतील एकाला बीलावून त्यानं विचारिलें, हें काय पाहे ? त्यानं त्याला सांगितलें कीं तुभा भाज पाला पाहे, पाणि तो तुद्या बापाला सुखरूप मिळाला यास्तव त्यानं मोठी जेवणावळ केली पाहे. तेव्हां तो रागें भरून पांत जाईना, यास्तव त्याचा बाप बाहेर येजन त्याला समजावूं लागला . परंत त्यानं बापाला उत्तर दिलें कीं, पाहा, मी इतकीं वर्ष तुभी चाकरी करितों, पाणि तुभी पान्ना म्यां कधीं मोडिली नाहीं; तरी म्यां पापत्या मिनांबरोवर खुणाली करावी म्हणून त्यां मला, कभीं करडूं हिलें नाहीं. पाणि ज्यानं तुभी संपत्ति कसविणींबरोवर खाजन टाकिली तो हा तुभा पुत्र पाला, तेव्हां त्यां स्थासाठीं मोठो जेवणावळ केली पाहे. तेव्हां त्यानं त्याला म्हटलें, सुला, तूं सर्वदां माभ्या बरोवर पाहेस, पाणि माभी सर्व मालमत्ता तुभीच पाहे. परंतु हर्ष व प्रानंद करावा हे योग्य होतें, कारण कीं हा तुभा भाज मेला होता, तो फिरून जीवंत भाला पाहे, व हरपला होता तो सांपडला पार्ह.



ARYAN FAMILY. (SOUTH-WESTERN GROUP.)

MĀRĀŢHĪ, (KŌNKANĪ DIALECT).

(Serampur, 1818.)

यकस्थाल दीग पुत पासिले पानि तांतुलि सानान पाप्णाली पानाक न्हळें कि हे पाना दुडवानी कीण वांटी मेगेले वांट्यां वेत्ता ती माका दिताजे। मागिरि ताणे तांगेले खातिर दुखवा वांटी केलो। ताञी मागिरि सावार दिस ना जातिच सानु पुत भाष्णे सगळ्याक येकडे कीनुं धुर गावांतु गेलो मानि यें वायटपणांत् भाष्णाले दुखवाक वेचु केली। भानि सगळाक वेचु कर्तेच छोडु दुकाळु त गावांतुं बाली बानि ती बापतांतु पोडचा लाग्ली। वांजे मागिरि तो वीचुनु ते गावांले येका वक्तला लागि राव्ली पानि ताणे दुकरांक चरीचे खातिर ताका गाद्यांतु धाळी। पानि ताणे दुकरांले खाव्चे सीलान भाष्णा पीट भीर्चा भारेलि तरि कीण मनुष्यान ताका दिले ना। चैतन पावन ताण महळ कि मेगेले बापसुले कितुले चाकर भाकरि पूरी पानि चढाविय पाव्साति पानि इांव भुकेन मर्ता। ष्टांव उठाउनु प्राप्णाले पांनाले लागि वीचन पानि ताका सांगन ष्टि हे पांना हांवे खगाले दुसमिनंतु पानि तुगेले गेदुर चुिक केलि। पानि पासं लागिन तुगेली पुतु नाँव जाली जाव्चा पुरी जाली नैं। माका तुगेले येक चेद्याले वारि करि। पानि तो उठाउनु प्रापाणा पांनाले लागि प्राय्लो प्रानि ती सावार धुर चास्ताना तागेली चानान ताका चीयिली चानि दया लेलि चानि घांउनु तागेली गळी धर्ली मानि ताका उमदिलि। मानि पुतान ताका नुद्धे कि हे मांना हांवे खर्गाले दुसमनेंतु मानि तुजे सुकारि अपरादु केली आनि आतं लागिन तुगेली पुत् नांवाली जाव्चा पुरी जाक्की नैं। तरि आंनान चेद्यांक कळें कि सगळ्याचाकी चांगु दुस्तु चांणु ताका नेमें चानि तागेली चातांतु सुदि चानि ताजे पायांतु पापासे नेसे। भानि भामि खाउनु भानंद जाउं। तियितें ही मेगेले पुतु मेक्की जाउनु जीवी जालाज ती पीर गेलीली षानि नेवान मेळाज। पानि ते संतीषु कीर्चा लाग्से।

भानि तागेली होडु पुतृ सेतांतु भासिली भानि येतां येतां तो घराले लागि पाव्लो भानि वाजप भानि नांचु भाय्किली। भानि येका चाकराक भाषीत ताणे निमगिले कि हें यितें। ताणे ताका कलें कि तुगेली भात भाय्ली भानि तुगेले भानान मीठी जैवणाळ केली तेंयितें ताका चांग दभेंतु मेळो। भानि तो कोपिली भासिली भानि भितरि वोचा भासेली ना। ताजेन तागेले भानान वारसीर्नु ताका लाले य केलें। ताणे जाप दिखनु भाष्णाले भांनाक कर्ळें कि पळे हांवे यितिलं वर्ष तुगेलि सेवा केलि भानि तुगेलि भाभा केदनांयि मिवंली ना तरि तुचें केदनायिं माका येक वोकि यि दिखि ना कि हांव मेगेले खेडितांले भिर्मे भानंदु करिन्। तरि तुगेले कोण पुतान कलावंतां भिर्मे रावुत तुगेले सगळे भैक्कये वेचु केली तुवें तागेले येत्वि ताले खातिर मोठी जेवणाळ केली। ताणे ताका कर्ळें कि हे पुता तुं सदं मज लागि रावृत भानि मेगेली सगळी वसु तुगेली भास। भामीली भानंदु कोचीं भानि संतीषु कोचीं भावस्व भास। कामीली भानंदु कोचीं भानि संतीषु कोचीं भावस्व भास। तेथितें तुगेली भाउ मेक्की भासिली भानि जीवी जाता वी पीर गेलीली भासिली भानि मेळाज॥

(SOUTH-WESTERN GROUP.)

MARATHI (BERARI DIALECT).

(Capt. W. Haig, 1896.)

एका मानसास दीन पीर होते . त्यातल लहान पीरग बापास महन, बाबा माह्या हिम्याचा माल मला देजन टाक तेव्हां त्यान भाषत्या जिनगीचा दीघा पीरांत वाटन्या केच्या, पढ धीडाच दिवमांत लंडान्या पीरान पापली सर्व जिनगी सावडली . मग ती दसन्या मुलखांत फिरन्याम गला . तथ त्यान चह्नल बाजीत श्रापला सर्व पैसा उडवला. जिव्हां जवळची बाकी मर्व भाजी, तव्हां त्या देशांत मीठा दुकल पडला; व त्याला खाया पियाची वान पडली, मग ती त्याम्लखातील एका भन्या मानमाच्या धरीं जाजन त्याच्या जवल राज्ञिला, तेव्हां त्यान त्यास भाषत्या वावरांत डुकर राखन्याम धाडल, त्यायंलीं डुकर जे भुम खात होते ते भुम खाऊन पीट भरन्याम ती राजी भाला-पन ते भुम की त्याम कीनी देयेना . श्रम भाल तेव्हां मग त्याचे डोके उघडले, मग त्यान कटल कीं मादा बापाच्या धरी बहु माल करी चाहित . त्याहिला पीटापेक्षां ज्यास्त भाकर मिळते चन मी येथ भुकेन मरतो तर मी चातां उठ्न बापा कर्ड जाती व त्यास म्हनती. बाबा, भी तुझा व देवाचा अपराधी आहि या उपर भी तुझ पीरग व्छय अस क्नाव हैं बरोबर न वृह्म महनून तुं मला आपला सालकरी कर अस बोलून तो उठला; अन भाषस्था बापाकर्ड माला . पन ती दूर मंतरावर होता तिव्हांच बापान त्याम पश्चल व त्याला कीव बाली. म्हनून ती धावला व पीराचा गळ्यास मिठी मारून त्यान त्याचा सुका घेतला. मग पीरग न्हर्न, बाबा, मी देवाचा व तृष्हा अपराधी आई व तृष्ह पोरग न्हनवृत र्घन्याम मी आतां लायक नाहीं . पन बापान श्रापत्था गउयाम मांगितल की चांगले पांघरन श्रानून याम घा, व याच्या बीटांत मुदी घाला धन याच्या पायांत जोडा धाला, ग्राज ग्रापन खाजन पिजन चंगळ करूं काव्हुन की हैं महा हिंका सं सहे वहत पन ते पन: जित भाला . ते हरपल होत पन बाज फिरन भेटल . सग ते चंगल क इंलागले॥

त्या येकी त्याच मीठ पीरग वावरांत होत । तेही घरीं यं लागल, तेव्हां त्याम नावन व गान एकूं ये लं लागल । तेव्हां त्यान एका गड्याम हाक मारून पुसल, कार । माज हें काय व्हय । तेव्हां त्यान सांगितल कीं तुहा भाज माला व तो खुमालीन माला क्रतून तुहा बाप त्याम पाव्हनचार करते. तेव्हां त्याची मर्जी विघडली मग तो घरांत काह्यास जाते ? म्हनून त्याचा बाप बाहिर यं जन त्याची खुमामत करूं लागला तेव्हां ते पीरग म्हने पाद्या, बाबा, इतके माल म्या तुही चाकरी केली, तुहा हुकूम म्या कधीं मीडला नाही इतक मसून माह्या गड्या बरोबर मजा करन्याम तुवा मज वक्याचें पिलूं ही कही देम नाहीं । पन रांड बाजींत तुही सर्व जिनगी वुडवून टाकनारा हा तुहा लेक माला तेव्हां तुवा त्यास पाव्हनचार केला । तेव्हां त्यान त्यास महटल—पीरा तृं मच्चयी भाद्या जवक राहत वजें काय माह्या जवक माहि तें सर्व तुह माहि, हा तुहा मेलेला भाज पन: उठला, भेटायचा नाहीं तो पुन: भेटला, महनून मापनास कीतुक वृहाव व मापन मानंद कराव हैं वेम माहि ॥

ARYAN FAMILY. (SOUTH-WESTERN GROUP.)

MARĀŢHĪ, (BĒRĀRĪ DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

(Capt. W. Haig, 1896.)

Ekā mānasās don por hote. Tyātla lahān porga bāpās mhane, Babā mahya hisyātsā māl malā deūn ṭāk. Tovhān tyāna āplyā jingīchyā doghā porānt vāṭnyā kelyā. Pudhă thodyats divasant lahanya porană aplya sarv jingi savadlı. Mag to dusrya mulkhānt phirnyās gēlā. Tētha tyana tsahūl bājint apla sarv paisā udvalā. Jevhān dzavaļchī bākī sarv dzhāli tēvhān tyā dešant motā dukaļ padlā va tyālā khāya piyāchi vān padli. Mag to tyā mulkhātīl ekā bhalyā mānasāchyā gharīn dzāun tyāchyā javaļ rāhilā. Tēvhān tyānā tyās āplyā vāvarānt dukar rākhnyās dhādala. Tyā yeļi dukar je bhūs khat hōte tē bhūs khāun pot bharnyas to rāji dzhālā. Pan te bhus hī tyas koni deyena, us dzhāl tevhān mag tyāchē dölē ughadalē. Mag tyānā mhatala kin māhyā bāpāchyā gharī bahŭ sālkarī ähet, tyähilä pötäpeksä dzäst (jyäst) bhäkar milte an mi yethä bhuken marto. Tar mi ātā uthūn bāpākade dzātō va tyās mhantō, Bābā, mī tuhā va devātsā apradhī āhe, yā upar mī tūha pērga vhaya asa mhanāva hē barobar navhaya. Mhanūn tū mala āplā sālkarī kar. Āsa bolun to uthalā, an āplyā bāpākadē ālā. Pan to dur antarāvar hotā tēvhānts bāpānă tyās pāhyālā va tyālā kīv ālī. Mhanūn to ahavalā va porāchyā galyās mithī mārūn tyānā tyātsā mukā ghētalā. Mag porgā mhanē, Bābā, mī devātsā va tuhá aprādhī āhē va tuha pērga mhanun ghēnyās mī ātā lāyak nāhīn. Pan bāpāna āplyā gadyās sāngitala kin tsángle pándhurna anún yas ghá, va yachya botánt mudi ghálá an yachya páyánt dzödá ghálá. Adz ápan kháun piùn tsangal karun kāvhun kī hen mahá lekrun mela vhat pan te punh jīt dzhāla. Tē harpal hötă ādz phiran bhēṭālā. Mag tē tsangal karūn lāgale.

Tyā yēī tyātsā möṭā pōrgā vāvarānt hōtā tēhīn gharīn yēūn lāgālā, tēvhān tyás nātsan va gān aikūn yēūn lāgālā. Tēvhān tyānā ekā gaḍyās hāk mārūn pusala, kārē, ādz hē kāy vhaya. Tēvhān tyāna sangitalā kīn tuha bhāū ālā va tō khuśālīnā ālā mhanūn tuha bāp tyās pāvhantsār kartyē. Tēvhān tyāchī marjī bighaḍalī. Mag tō gharānt kāhyās dzātē ? Mhanūn tyātsā bāp bāhēr yēūn tyāchī khuśāmat karūn lāgalā. Tēvhān tē porga mhanī pāhya, Bābā, itkē sāl myā tuhī tsākarī kēlī, tuhā hūkūm myā kadhin moḍalā nāhīn, itkā asūn māhyā gaḍyā barōbar madzā karmyās tuvā madz bakryāchēn piļūnhī kahin dēlla nāhīn. Pan rānḍ bādzīnt tuhī sarv jingī buḍvūn ṭāknārā hā tuhā lēk ālā tēvhān tuvā tyás pavhantsār kēlā. Tēvhān tyānā tyās mhaṭala Pōrā, tūn akshayī māhyā dzavaļ rāhat, va je kāy māhyā dzavaļ āhē tē sarv tuhā āhē. Hā tuhā mēlēlā bhāū punḥ uṭhala bhēṭāyatsā nāhīn tō punḥ bhēṭalā, mhanūn āpanās kautuk vhāva va āpanānand karāvā hē bēs āhē.

Notes.

As the Marathi translation in the Balbodh character has been taken down phonetically, and is in no way an example of written Marathi, I have taken the liberty of transliterating it. The transliteration taithfully represents Marathi as spoken by the agricultural classes in Berar, as regards idiom, grammar, and pronunciation.

Remarks on the value of the letters.

(1) wand stare given their proper Marathi sounds of "ts" and "dz". Both are occasionally followed by the letter st, in which case they have the sound of wand st in Hindi.

- (2) The letter of (可) is universally changed into 可.
- (3) The common people in Berne find great difficulty in pronouncing an initial द before ए and ए or दे. This letter therefore becomes य before ए and is omitted altogether before ए or दे. Thus देळ (time) is pronounced yel, देवांए (veganv) yeganv, and the proper names विद् and विश्वजी become Ithu and Ishnuji respectively.
- (4) The distinction between ⋈ and ⋈ is always preserved; though the common people are unable to give the latter letter its full sound. They incline sometimes towards a very soft ₹ and sometimes towards ʊ, occasionally almost cliding the letter, but they never confuse it with ⋈. The caste name भाओं is sounded almost like "mā-i".

Other psculiarities of pronunciation.

- (1) Final সা is commonly dropped so that nothing remains but the inherent স of the last consonant, e.g. আম্বলিন আমা, মীত লি মীতা
- (2) The "j" sound in the genitive singular of the first and second personal pronouns is dropped, thus majhya becomes mahyā, and tujhyā, tuhya.
- (3) The letter s in those forms of the verb which are derived from the past participle becomes জ, e.g.. বাহ্যম for বাহ্যমান.

The peculiarities of grammar and the "patois" words used are well exemplified in the translation, e.g.. मुल्क for देश, पीर or पीरन for मुल्का, बादर for भ्रत

(EASTERN GROUP.)

ASSAMESE, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Sibsagar, 1873.)

এজন মানুহর ছুই পুতেক আচিল; তারে দরু জনে বাপেকত কলে, হে পিত্রি, তোমার সম্পতির জি ভাগ মোত পরে, তাকে মোক দিয়া; তাতে বাপেকে আপোনার বস্তু সিহিঁতক বাঁটি দিলে। তার অলপ দিনর পাচে সেই দক্ত পুতেকে আপোনার দকলো ধন গোটাই, তুর দেদলৈ গৈ ছুট প্রবর্তনেরে আটাইকে ভাঙ্গি বই করিলে। তার দকলো ধন ঢুকালত সেই দেনত বর এঁকাল হল, তাতে সি ভূথিয়া হবলৈ ধরিলে। পাচে সি গৈ সেই দেনর এক গিরিহতত আদই ললত, গাহরি রাখিবলৈ দেই মানুহে আপোনার প্ণারলৈ তাক প্রাই দিলে । তাতে গাহরিএ গোখা গোলেরে দৈতে দি আপোনার পেট ভরাবলৈ ইচা করিলেও তাক কেবে কিচু থাবলৈ নিদিলে। দেসত চেত্ৰ পোহা হৈ দি বুলিলে, মোর পিত্রির কেতেক বিদ্বিও জোরাকৈ খোমা বস্তু আরু তাতকৈ অধিকো পাই, কিন্তু মই ভোকতে মরিচোঁ। মই উঠি বোপাইর তলৈ গৈ এই কথা কম, হেপিত্রি, স্বরগর অহিতে আরু তুমি দেখাতে পাপ করিলোঁ: তোমার পুত্র নামেরে মতা হোলার আরু জোগ্য নহঁও; তোমার এক বেচ পোঅ বন্দির নিচিনা মোক করা। পাচে দি উঠি পিত্রির ওচরলৈ গল; কিন্তু ছুরৈত থাকোঁতেই বাপেকে তাক দেখি মরম লাগি লরি গৈ তার ডিঙ্গিত পরি ধরি চুমা দিলে। তেতিয়া পুতেকে তেঁওত কলে, হে পিত্রি, স্বরগর অহিতে আরু তুমি দেখাতে মইপাপ করিলোঁ; তোমার পুত্র নামেরে মতা হোলার আরু জোগ্য নহঁও। কিন্তু বাপেকে বন্দিবোরত কলে, আটাইতেকৈ উত্তম বস্ত্র আনি ইয়াকে পিন্ধা; তার হাত্ত আঙ্গঠি, ভরিত পইজার দিয়া; আরু আমি ভোজন করি আনন্দ করোঁহঁক; কিয়নো এই মোর পো মরা হৈয়ো আকও জিয়াই আচে, **टि**र्ताचा टेक्स्या (भाषा टेक्स्ट): তাতে मिविलारक चानन कविवरेल भविरल।

দেই কালত তেঁওর বর পুতেক খেতিত আচিল; পাচে দি আহি ঘরর ওচর পাই, বাজনা আরু নচার দবদ স্থানলে। তেতিয়া দি এটা বন্দিক নাতি স্থানিলে, এই কথার কারন কি ? তাতে বন্দিএ কলে তোমার ভাষা আহিল, আরু তোমার পিত্রিএ তাক স্বন্থ দরিলে পোলা হে হুকে বর ভাজ পাতিলে। তাতে দি খঙ্গ করি ভিতরলৈ জাব মুখুজিলে; এই হে হুকে বাপেকে বাজনৈ আহি তাক বিনই করিলে। তাতে দি বাপেকত উত্তর দি কলে, দেখা, মই এতেক বচর তোমার আল ধরি কোনো কালত তোমার আগ্যা ভঙ্গা নাই, তথাপি দখিবিলাকর লগত রঙ্গ করিবলৈ মোক এটি চাগলি পোলালিও দিয়া নাই। কিন্তু তোমার এই জি প্রেই বেদ্যার লগত তোমার গন ভাঙ্গি পেলালে, দি আহিলতেই তার নিমিতে তুনি বর ভোজ পাতিলা। তেতিয়া তেঁও তাত কলে, হে মোর পো, তুমি দ্বাই মোর লগত আঠা, আরু মোর জি জি আচে, দকলো তোমার। কিন্তু তোমার এই ভায়া মরা হৈয়ো থাকও জিয়াই আচে, হেরোলা হৈয়ো পোআ হৈচে, এই কারনে আমি রঙ্গ করা আরু আনন্দিত হোমা উচিত।

(EASTERN GROUP.)

ASSAMESE, (STANDARD DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

Note .- As Assamese spelling does not agree with pronunciation, an interlinear phonetic transcription (which has been kindly provided by Mr. E. A. Gait, I.C.S.) is given in italics. In this transcription pronounce-

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A as the 'a' in hall.
                                                 i as the ea
o as the 'o'
                                                 e as the
                                                          e in met.
            in home.
                                                 o as the o in Bengali ভোমাব.
A as the
         a in mark.
                                                      the u in put.
a as the
            in cut.
i as the
         i in is.
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The ā is not quite our long 'o'. It is slightly inclined towards 'u,' but less so than the Cockney 'a' is towards 'i'. h=ch in German nachen (nearly).

Ejan mānuhar dui putek āchil; tāre saru jane bāpekat kale, he pitri, tomār Azán manühâr dü pütak äsil; tara hárd zána bäpakát kola, he pitri, tömär sampatir ji bhāg mot pare, tāke mok diyā; tāte bāpeke aponār bastu sihītak bāti hampotir ji bhag mot para, taka mok diya; tata bapaka aponar bosta hihatak bati Tār alap dinar pāche sei saru puteke āponār sakalō dhan goṭāi dur desalai gai dile. dila. Tär áláp dinár pása hei horā pātaka aponār hakáló dhán gótāi, dür deháloi goi dushta prabartanere ātāike bhāngi bai karile. Tār sakalō dhan chukālat sei desat bar dūshļā prābartanara ataika bhangi bāi korila. Tār hakalo dhān dhākalat hei dehāt bar akāl hal, tāte si dukhiyā habalai dharile. Pache si gai sei desar ek girihatat āsrai Pāsa ķi goi ķei deķār ak girihātāt āsrāi ákāl† hol, tāta ķi dūkhiyā hobóloi dhorila. lalat, gahari rākhibalai sei mānuho aponar pathāralai tāk pathāi dilo. Tate gaharie lolát, gāhori rākhiboloi hei mānāha aponār pāthāroloi tāk pāthāi dila. Tāta gāhoria khoā gholere saite, si āponār pet bharābalai iehā karileo tāk keve kiehu khabalai khōā ghōlara ķoita, ķi āpōnār pa! bhārāboloi isā korilaō tak kamā kisā khāboloi Sesat chétan pôa hai si bulile, mor pitrir ketek bandico jorakai khoa bastu nidila. Hehat setant poa hoi hi balila, mor pitrir katak ‡ bandiao zorakoi khoa bosta āru tātakai adhikō pai kintu maï bhokate marichō. Maí uthi bopāir talai gai ei kathā ārā tātkoi odhikō pāi, kintā māi bhokāta moriso. Māi āļhi bopāir toloi goi ei kātha kam, he pitri, swaragar ahite aru tumi dekhate pap karilo; tomar putra namere mata kom, he pilri, svárágár ohita arā tāmi dekhala pāp korilö; tömār pātra nāmara máta hoār āru jogya nahað; tomār ek bech poā bandir nichinā mok karā. Pāche si uthi hoār ārā jōgyā nāhāō; tōmār ak bas poa bāndir nisinā mōk kārā. pitrir ocharalai gal; kintu durait thākôtei bāpeke tāk dekhi maram lāgi lari gai tār pitrir ōsároloi gol; kintű dűroit thakótai bápaka ták dekhi márám lagi tori goi tar Tetiyā puteke teot kale, he pitri, swaragar ahite aru dingit pari dhari chumā dile. dingit pari dhori samā dila. Teliyā pātaka tabl kola, he pitri, smarāgār ohila arā tumi dekhāte mai pāp karilo; tomār putra nāmere matā hoār āru jogya nahad. tūmi dekhāta māi pāp korilo; tomār pūtrā namara mātā hoār ārā jogyā nāhād. Kintu bāpeke bandiborat kale, āṭāitekai utam bastra ani iyāke pindha; tār hātat Kintū bāpaka bandīborāt kola, āļāitakoi ūlām bāstrā ani iyāk pindhā; tār hālāt ängathi, bharit païjār diyā; āru āmi bhojan kari ananda karöhak; kiyano ei mor po angáthi, bhorit páïzar da; ara ami bhozán kori ananda karölak; kiyáno ei mór po marā haiyo ākao jiyāi āche; heroā haiyo, poā haiche. Tāte sibilāke ānanda karibalai mārā hoyō ākoā ziyāi āsa; harōā hoyō, pōā hoisa; tāta hibitāka ānāndā koribolci dharile.

Sci kālat teor bar putek khetit āchil; Pāche si āhi gharar ochar pāi, bājanā Heï kālát taỗr bar pūtak khetit ūsil; pāsa ķi āhi ghárár ösár pāi, bāzánā āru nachār sabad sunile. Tetiyā si eta bandik māti sudhile, ei kathār kāran ki? Tāte ārū nāsār hābād hūnila. Tetiyā hi aļā bāndik māli hūdhila, eī kathār kārān ki? Tāta bandie kale tomār bhāyā āhil, āru tomār pitrie tāk swastha sarile poā hetuke bar bhoj bandiya kola, tömar bhayã ahil, arū tömar pitriya - swastha horila poa hetūka bar bhōz pātile. Tāte si khanga kari bhitaralai jāb nukhujile; ei hetuke bāpeke bājalai patila. Tata hi khang kori bhitároloi jābá nūkhūsila; ei hetūka bāpaka bāzoloi āhi tāk binaï karile. Tāte si bāpekat utar di kale, dekhā, maï etek bachar tomār āl ahi tāk binái korila. Tāta hi bāpakat ūtar di kola, dekhã, mái atak basar tomär āl dhari kona kālat tomār āgyā bhangā nāi, tathāpi sakhibilākar lagat ranga karibalai dhori kono kalát tómar agyã bhánga nai, táthapi hokhibilakár lágát ráng koriboloi mok eti chāgali poālio diyā nāi. Kintu tomār ei ji putraï besyār lagat tomār dhan mok eti sagoli poalio diya nai. Kintû tomar ei ji pûtrû besyar lagat tomar dhân bhāngi pelāle, si āhilatei tār nimite tumi bar bhoj pātilā. Tetiyā too tāt kale, he mor bhāngi pālāla, hi āhilāter tār nimita tūmi bar bhōz pātila. Tetiya tao tāt kola, he mor po, tumi sadai mor lagat āchā, āru mor ji ji āche, sakalo tomār. Kintu tomār ei bhāyā pō, tāmi ḥādāi mor lāgāt āsā, ārā mor zi zi āsa, ḥ6kālō tomār. Kintu tomār ei bhāyā marā haiyo ākao jiyāi āche; heroā haiyo poā haiche; ei kārane āmi ranga karā āru dea, haroā hoyō pōā hoise; ei kārána ami ráng kárā ārū marā hoyō ākoū ziyūï änandita hoä uchita.

anándit höä üsit.

m ' 1 T

षिषा (पियाँ। P).

The following criticism on the original version, which is that published at Sibsagar in 1873, has been communicated by an Assamose gentleman,—

The original Assamese copy is not free from mistakes. Not to speak of the unidiomatic expressions which it contains, there are several errors of grammar. The discritical mark has been throughout omitted from the final syllable of the 3rd person singular verb in the imperative mood; পিয়া, ধরা, করা, etc. have been used, instead of দিখা, ধরা, করা, etc. In the 22nd verse of the original, the subject তাইড is understood; the verbs পিয়া and দিয়া in the predicate, has violated the concord of the sentence. An Assamese verb is conjugated in three distinct forms, as it is applied to superior, equal and inferior to him who uses it:—

Th	nd Pers	on.												(r	mperative Present.)
8	Superior	আপুনি		•		•	•	•		•	•	•	• ,		
F	Equal	ভূমি	•	•		•			•		•	•	•		लिटकार्य्।
]	Inferior	ওই	•			•		•	•	•	•	•	•		পিন্ধা
							1	lgain '	भिन्ना १८	give.					
T hi	ird Perso	n.												(I :	mperative Present).
8	uperior	আপুনি	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			पिश्च क
	Superior Equal	আপুনি তুমি		•				•				•	•		fusit
E	•	,`		•				•	•				•	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

(Eastern Group.)

BENGALI, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, 1895.)

এক ব্যক্তির দুই পুত্র ছিল, তাহাদের মধ্যে কনিষ্ঠ আপন পিতাকে কহিল, পিতঃ ! সম্পত্তির যে ভাগ আমি পাইব, তাহা আমাকে দাও। তাহাতে দে তাহাদেরমধ্যে বিষয় ভাগ করিয়া দিল। অল্প দিন পরে কনিষ্ঠ পুত্র সমস্ত একত্র করিয়া দূর দেশে প্রস্থান করিল, আর দেখানে দে অপরিমিত আচারে আপনার সম্পত্তি উড়াইয়া দিল । দে সমস্ত ব্যয় করিয়া ফেলিলে দেই দেশে ভারী আকাল হইল, ও দে কফে পড়িতে লাগিল। তথন দে গিয়া সেই দেশের এক জন নগরবাদীর আশ্রয় লইল; দে ব্যক্তি তাহাকে আপনার মাঠে শুকর চরাইতে পাঠাইয়া দিল। পরে, শুকরে যে খোদা খাইত, তাহা দিয়া দে উদর পূর্ণ করিতে আকাঞ্জা করিল, কিন্তু কেহই তাহাকে দিল না। পরে চেতনা পাইলে দে কহিল, আমার পিতার কত বেতনগ্রাহী দাদ প্রয়োজনাধিক খাদ্য পাইয়া থাকে, আর আমি এখানে কুধায় মরিতেছি ! আমি উঠিয়া আপন পিতার কাছে যাইব, তাঁহাকে বলিব, পিতঃ ! আমি স্বর্গের বিরুদ্ধে ও তোমার দাক্ষাতে পাপ করিয়াছি, আমি আর তোমার পুত্র বলিয়া আখ্যাত হইবার যোগ্য নহি, আমাকে তোমার এক জন বেতনগ্রাহী দাদের মত রাখ। পরে দে উঠিয়া আপন পিতার নিকটে গেল। কিন্তু সে দূরে থাকিতেই তাহার পিতা তাহাকে দেখিতে পাইল, এবং করুণাবিষ্ট হইয়া দৌড়িয়া গিয়া, তাহার গলা ধরিয়া চুম্বন করিল। পুত্র তাহাকে বলিল, পিতঃ। আমি স্বর্গের বিরুদ্ধে ও তোমার দাক্ষাতে পাপ করিয়াছি; আমি আর তোমার পুত্র বলিয়া আখ্যাত হইবার যোগ্য নহি। কিস্তু পিতা আপন দাদদিগকে বলিল, ত্বরায় দর্কোৎকৃষ্ট বস্ত্র আনিয়া ইহাকে পরাও; ইহার হাতে অঙ্গুরী ও পায়ে জুতা পরাইয়া দাও; এবং আমরা ভোজন করিয়া আনন্দ করি; কারণ আমার এই পুত্র মরিয়া গিয়াছিল, বাঁচিয়াছে; হারাইয়া গিয়াছিল, পাওয়া গিয়াছে। পরে তাহারা আনন্দ করিতে লাগিল।

আর তাহার জ্যেষ্ঠ পুত্র ক্ষেত্রে ছিল, সে আসিয়া গৃহের নিকটবর্তী হইলে নৃত্য ও বাদ্য শুনিতে পাইল। তথন সে এক জন দাসকে কাছে ডাকিয়া জিজ্ঞাসা করিল, এ সব কি ? সে তাহাকে বলিল, তোমার ভাই আসিয়াছে, আর তোমার পিতা বড় ভোজ প্রস্তুত করিয়াছেন; কেননা তিনি তাহাকে স্কৃষ্থ অবস্থায় পাইয়াছেন। কিন্তু সে ক্রেছ্ম হইল, ভিতরে যাইতে চাহিল না; পরে তাহার পিতা বাহিরে আসিয়া তাহাকে প্রবোধ দিতে লাগিল। কিন্তু সে উত্তর করিয়া আপন পিতাকে কহিল, দেখ, এত বৎসর ধরিয়া আমি তোমার দেবা করিতেছি, তোমার কোন আজ্ঞা কথনও লজ্মন করি নাই, তথাপি তুমি কথনও আমাকে একটা ছাগবৎসও দাও নাই, যে, আমার বন্ধুগণকে লইয়া আনন্দ করি; কিন্তু তোমার এই পুত্র, যে বেশ্যাদের সঙ্গে তোমার সম্পত্তি খাইয়া ফেলিয়াছে, সে যথন আসিল, তথন তুমি তাহার জন্ম বড় ভোজ প্রস্তুত করিলে! কিন্তু সে তাহাকে বলিল, বৎস! তুমি সর্বাহে আমারসঙ্গে আছ, আর আমার যা হয় সবাই ত তোমার। কিন্তু আনন্দ করা ও উল্লাসিত হওয়া সঙ্গত হইয়াছে, কারণ তোমার এই ভাই মরিয়া গিয়াছিল, বাঁচিয়াছে; হারাইয়া গিয়াছিল, পাওয়া গিয়াছে।

(EASTERN GROUP.)

BENGALI, (STANDARD DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

[Note.—As Bengali spelling does not represent the pronunciation of the language, a phonetic interlinear transcription is inserted in italics. In this phonetic transcription, pronounce \tilde{a} almost as in hat, \tilde{c} nearly as in met, \tilde{a} as in pot, and a as the short sound corresponding to the long \tilde{a} in port (not as the \tilde{a} in pot). The letters and (above the line) are very faintly pronounced, and are, indeed, hardly audible.]

Ek vyaktir dui puttra chhila, tāhādēr madhyē kanishtha āpan pitākē kahila, dui puttro chhilo, tahader moddh'e konishtho apon pitake kohilo, Ek bčktir pitah, sampattir ye bhag ami paiba, taha amake dao. Tahate se tahader madhye pitoh, shompottir je bhag ami paibo, taha amake dao. Tahaté she tahader moddhie vishay bhāg kariyā dila. Alpa din parē kanishtha puttra samasta ēkatra kariyā kŏrē dilā. Ölpā din pŏrē kŏnishļhā pultrā shŏmŏstā ēkŏttrā kŏrē bishoy bhag dūr dēšē prasthān karila, ār sēkhānē sē aparimita āchārē āpanār sampatti urājyā dūr dēshē prosthān korilo, ār shēkhāne shē oporimito āchārē āponār shompotti urēyē dila. Sē samasta vyay kariyā phēlilē sēi dēšē bhārī ākāl haïla, ō sē kashtē paritē dilo. She shomosto byay kore phělile shei deshe bhari akal hoilo, o she koshte porite Takhan sē giyā sēi dēśēr ēk jan nagara-vāsīr āśray laïla; sē vyakti Těkhěn shê giya shêi deshêr čk jon něgěrě-bashêr asróy leile; shê lāgilō. āpanār māṭhē śūkar charāitē pāṭhāiyā dila. Parē, śūkarē yē khōsā tāhākē pățhěyā dilō. Pŏrē, shūkŏrē jē khōsha āpŏnār māthē shūkŏr chŏrāitē tāhākē pūrņa karitē - ākāṅkshā **k**arila, khāita, tāhā diyā sē udar kintu kéha-i diya shë udör purnnō kŏrilē ākānkkhrā körilō, kintu kēhō•i khaitō, tāhā nā. pāilē sē kahila, āmār tāhākē dila Parë chētanā pitār kata vētanchētŏnā pāilē shē köhilō, āmā**r** tāhākē $dil\bar{o}$ nā. $oldsymbol{P} oldsymbol{\delta rc}$ pitär **k**ŏtō bēlŏnprayojanādhik khādya pāiyā thākē, ār āmi ēkhānē kshudhay grāhī dās khādd^yō pēyā $\bar{a}mi$ thākē, ār ēkhānē kh udhāy grāhī dāsh pröyöjönādhik uthiyā āpan pitar kāchhē yāiba, tāhākē baliba, maritēchhi! āmi pitār kāchhē jāibō, tāhākē bŏlibō, mör'chchi! āmi ulhō äpön sākshātē pāp kariyāchhi, āmi ār viruddhē ö tomär tōmār āmi svargēr biruddhē ō tomār shākkh^yātē pāp kŏrčchhi, āmi ūr tomār āmi shŏrgēr āmākē tomār haïbār yogya nahi, ēk jan vētanākhyāta puttra baliyā ăkkh^yātō jogg*a nŏhi, ā**māk**ē tomar jŏn tētŏnhõïbār $b \ddot{o} l \ddot{c}$ puttro nikațē gela. Kintu Parē sē uthiyā āpan pitār rākha. mata däser grāhi $r\bar{a}kh\bar{o}$. āpŏn $pil\bar{a}r$ nikŏtē gčlō. Kintu Pŏrē shē u!hē mŏtō grāhī dāshēr pāila, karuņāvishta tāhākē dēkhitē evam tāhār pitā thākitē-i dūrē sē dēkhitē pāilō, $ar{e}b$ ŏnjkŏrunābishļō tāhār pilā tāhākē thākitī-i dūrā 8hē Puttra tāhākē galā dhariyā chumban karila. tāhār dauriyā giyā, haïyā $g\delta lar{a}$ Puttro tāhākē dhŏ $r\bar{c}$ chumbŏn kŏrilō. tähär giyā, **h**ōiyā dauŗē kariyāchhi; viruddhē tōmār sākshātē pāp svarger Ō āmi balila, pitah, korěchhi: biruddhē ō tomār shākkh ātē pāp shörgör bolilo, pitčh, āmi

tomar puttra baliya akhyata haibar vogya nahi. Kintu pita apan āmi ār bolē akkhvātō hõibar jogg'a nöhi. Kintu pitä tömär puttrö āpŏn balila, tvarāy sarvvõtkrishta vastra āniyā ihākō ibār dāsdigakē parāō: dāshdigŏkē bŏlilē, skörbötkrishtö bŏstrō ānē ihākē tŏrāy porāō; ihār pāyē jutā parāiyā dāō; ēvam āmarā bhōjan karivā hātē angurī āmŏrā päyē jutā porëyë dāō; *ŏngurī* ĉbŏng bhōjŏn körē ēi bachivachhe; kari; kāran āmār puttra mariyā giyāchhila, ānanda kārŏn puttrō ānŏn**d**ō kori: āmār mŏrē giy*chhilō, bechechhe: hārāiyā giyāchhila, pāōyā giyāchhē. Parē tāhārā ānanda karitē lāgila. giy'chhilō, pāwā giyčehhē. Porē tāhārā ānondo koritē lūgilo. harĕyā

jyeshtha puttra Ār tāhār kshētrē chhila, sē āsiyā grihēr nikat-varttī Ar tāhār puttrō jēskthō kh"ētrē ohhilo, shē $\bar{a}sh\bar{c}$ grihēr niköt-börttī Õ vādya sunitē pāila. nritya Takhan ēk jan dāskē kāchhē haīlē δŪ bădd"ō shunitē pāilō. $shar{c}$ nritt"õ õ Tökhön ĕk jon dāshkē kāchhē hõïlē jijnāsā karila, ē sab ki? sē tāhākē balila. tomār bhāi āsivāchhē. jigyasha korilo, c shob ki ? sho tahake bolilo, tomár bhūi āshčchhē, ār tomār pitā bara bhoj prastuta kariyāchhen; kēnanā tini tāhākē sustha ār tomār pitā boro bhōj prŏstutō korechhen: kēno-nā tini tāhākē shusthō avasthāy pāiyachhen. Kintu sē kruddha haïla, bhitarë yāitē chāhila nā; Kintu shë kruddhö páichhen. hõïlõ, bhitŏrē jāitē ŏbŏsthāy chāh**i**lō nā; parē tāhār pitā bāhirē āsiyā tāhākē prabodh ditē lāgila. Kintu sē uttar tāhākē pröbodh ditē lāgilo. Kintu shē pörē tāhār pitā bāhirē āshē uttör āpan pitākē kahila, dēkh, ēta batsar dhariyā sēvā. āmi tomār köhilö, dyakkh, ētō botshör āpön pitākē $dh \breve{o} r \bar{c}$ āmi tomār **sh**ēbā kŏrë karitēchhi, tomār kõna ājñā kakhan-ō langhan kari nāi, tathāpi tumi kõnõ ãgg"ā tomar kŏkhŏn-ō lŏnghŏn kŏr'chchē. köri nāi. tŏthāpi tumi kakhan-ö amake ek-ti chhaga-vatsa-ö dao nai, ye amar bandhuganke laiya āmākē čk-tī chhāga-botsho-o dāo nāi, jē āmār böndhugönkē ānanda kari; kintu tomār ēi puttra, ye vesyader sange tomar sampatti puttro, je běshsh ader shonge tomar ānŏndō köri: kintu tömar ēi shompotli phēliyāchhē, sē yakhan āsila, takhan khāiyā tumi tāhār janya bara bhöj shē jökhön āshilō, tökhön phělěchhē, lumi khēyē tāhār jönn^yō börō bhōj tāhākē karilê. Kintu sē balila, prastuta vatsa, tumi sarvvadā-i âmār $tar{a}har{a}kar{c}$ 8 $har{e}$ kŏrilē. Kintu bolilo, botsho. prostuto tumi 8hŏrbŏdā-i āmār yā hoey, sabā·i ta tōmār. sangē āchha, ār āmār Kintu ānanda karā o höy, shöbā-i tō tōmār. shongē āchhō, ār āmār jū Kintu ānŏndō kŏrā ō haïyāchhē, kāran ullāsita hadyā sangata tōmār ēi bhāi mariyā giyāchhila, shöngötö hōčchhē, kārŏn ullāsitō hōwā tōmār ēi. bhāi mŏrē giy*chhilō, bachiyachhe; haraiya giyachhila, paoya giyachhe. hareya giy'chhilö, pawa bēchĕchhē: giyĕchhē.

(EASTERN GROUP.)

BENGALI, (MUSALMĀN, EASTERN DIALECT).

(Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, 1895.)

কোন মানুষের ছুটী পুত্র ছিল; তাহাদের মধ্যে ছোটটা বাপকে কহিল, বাবা, বিষয়ের যে অংশ আমার ভাগে পড়ে, আমাকে দিউন। তাহাতে তিনি আপনার সম্পত্তি তাহাদিগকে বাঁটিয়া দিলেন। আর অল্ল দিন পরে সেই ছোট পুত্রটী সমস্ত জড় করিয়া দূর দেশে যাত্রা করিল; এবং দেখানে নন্টামী করিয়া আপনার দম্পত্তি উড়াইয়া দিল। আর দমস্ত খরচ হইয়া গেলে, সেই দেশে বড় আকাল হইল; তাহাতে তাহার টানাটানি হইতে লাগিল। পরে সে সেই দেশের এক গৃহস্থের কাছে গিয়া জুটিল; আর দে তাহাকে শৃকর চরাইতে আপন মাঠে পাঠাইল। আর দে তথায় শৃকরের খাইবার শুঁটি দিয়া পেট ভরাইতে বডই ইচ্ছা করিত, কিন্তু কেহ তাহাকে দিত না। পরে হুশ হইলে দে কহিল, আমার বাপের বাড়ীতে কত মজুর অতিরিক্ত খাবার পাইতেছে, কিন্তু আমি এখানে ক্ষুধায় মরিতেছি। আমি উঠিয়া আপন বাপের কাছে যাইব, এবং তাঁহাকে বলিব, বাবা, আমি বেহেস্তের বিরুদ্ধে এবং তোমার শাম্নে গুনাছ করিয়াছি; তোমার পুত্র বলিয়া, বলাইবার আর যোগ্য নহি; আমাকে তোমার এক জন মজুরের মতন রাখ। পরে দে উঠিয়া আপনার বাপের কাছে চলিল। কিন্তু দে দূরে থাকিতে থাকিতে তাহার বাপ তাহাকে দেখিয়া করুণা করিল, এবং দোড়িয়া তাহার গলা জড়াইয়া তাহাকে চুমা দিল। তখন পুত্র তাহাকে কহিল, বাবা, আমি বেহেন্তের বিরুদ্ধে ও তোমার দাম্নে গুনাহ করিয়াছি, এবং তোমার পুত্র বলিয়া বলাইবার আর যোগ্য নহি। কিন্তু বাপ দাদদিগকে কহিল, দকল চেয়ে ভাল পোশাক ত্বরায় আনিয়া ইহাকে পরাও, ও ইহার হাতে আংটা ও পায়ে জুতা পরাও; এবং আমরা থাইয়া আমোদ আহলাদ করিব। কেননা আমার এই পুত্র মৃত ছিল, এখন আবার বাঁচিয়া উঠিল; হারাইয়াছিল, এখন পাওয়া গেল; তাহাতে তাহারা আমোদ আহলাদ করিতে লাগিল।

তথন তাহার বড় পুত্র মাঠে ছিল, পরে দে আদিতে আদিতে বাড়ার কাছে পঁতৃছিয়া নাচ গাঙনার শব্দ শুনিতে পাইল। তথন দে এক জন ছোকরাকে ডাকিয়া জিজাদিল, এ দব কি ? তথন দে তাহাকে কহিল, আপনার ভাই আদিয়াছেন, এবং আপনার বাপ তাঁহাকে কুশলে পাইয়াছেন বলিয়া বড় ভোজ করিয়াছেন। ইহাতে দে রাগিয়া ভিতরে যাইতে রাজি হইল না; তথন তাহার বাপ বাহিরে আদিয়া দাধিতে লাগিল। কিন্তু দে জওয়াব দিয়া বাপকে কহিল, দেখ, আমি এত বৎসর তোমার দাসত্ব করিতেছি, কখনও তোমার আজ্ঞা লপ্তন করি নাই, তবু তুমি আমার বন্ধুদের দক্ষে আমাদ আহলাদ করিবার জন্ম এক বারও একটা ছাগলছানাও দেও নাই; কিন্তু তোমার এই যে পুত্র তোমার বিষয় আশ্রয় বেশ্যাদের নিয়া থাইয়া ফেলিয়াছে, দে আদিতে না আদিতে তুমি তাহার জন্ম বড় ভোজ করিলে ? তাহাতে দে তাহাকে কহিল, বাপু, তুমি দদাই আমার দক্ষে আছ, এবং আমার যা কিছু আছে, সকলই ত তোমার। কিন্তু আমাদের খুশি হইয়া আমোদ আহলাদ করা উচিত; কেননা তোমার এই ভাই মৃত হইয়াছিল, দে এখন আবার বাঁচিয়া উঠিল, ও হারাইয়াছিল, এখন পাওয়া গেল॥

(Eastern Group.)

BENGALI, (MUSALMĀNI, EASTERN DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

| Norg.—As Bengali spelling does not represent the pronunciation of the language, a phonetic interlinear transcription is inserted in Italics. In this phonetic transcription, pronounce \(\tilde{\sigma} \) almost as in hat, \(\tilde{\sigma} \) nearly as \(\sigma \) in met, \(\tilde{\sigma} \) as in port, \(\tilde{\sigma} \) as in port, \(\tilde{\sigma} \) as the short corresponding to the long \(\tilde{\sigma} \) in port (not as the \(\tilde{\sigma} \) in \(\tilde{\sigma} \) in the letters \(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma} \) and \(\tilde{\sigma} \) (above the line) are very faintly pronounced, and are, indeed, hardly audible.]

bāpkē madhyē chhota-ti Kona manusher duțī puttra chhila; tābādēr Kono mansher du-ti puttro silŏ: tādēr $m\check{o}dd^y\bar{e}$ soto-ti bā pkē āmākē diun. Tāhātē vishayēr уē bhage pare, kahila, bābā, amśa āmār Tūtē koilo. bishoyer jē ŏuyshŏ āmār *bāge* porē, āmākē diun. bābā. sampatti tāhādigakē bātiyā dilēn. Ār alpa din sēi tini āpanār shompotti tahādigokē bātiyā dilên. Arŏlpŏ din pore shēi. tini āpnār dēsē vatrā karila; ēvam sēkhāné puttra-ți samasta jar kariyā dūr chhōta dēshē jātrā körilö; ēbong shēkhānē 8ôţŏ puttro-ļī skomosto jor koriyā dūr sampatti urāiyā dila. Ār samasta kharach nashtāmī kariyā āpanār noshlamī koriya āpnār shompotti urāiyā dilŏ. Arshŏmŏstŏ khŏrŏch hŏïyā dése bara akal haila; tāhātē tāhār tānātāni haïte lāgila. Parē gēlē, ļānāļānī hŏitē lāgilŏ. shēi dēshē boro akal hoilo; Poré tālē tār gēlē, śūkar dēsēr ēk gribasthēr kāchhē giyā juţila; tahake Sē sē sci ār kāsē giyā juļlŏ; 8huŏr shė shēi dēshēr ak girösthér år shē tākē charaite apan mathe pāṭhāil**a.** Ār sē tathãy śūkarēr khāibār śŭti diyā khāibār shitti diya choraïté apon mațhē pāļhāilŏ. Ār shē tathāy huŏrēr dita Pare kēha tāhākē nā. bharāitē bara-i ichchhā karita, kintu pēt ditŏ nā. Pŏré bŏrŏ-i ichchhā kŏritŏ, kintu kēhŏ tākē bŏrāitē pē! huś hailē sē kahila, āmār bāpēr bārītē kata majur atirikta khābār páitēchhē, āmār bāpēr bāritē kötö möjur ötiriktö khābār hāsh hŏilē shē kŏilŏ, maritechhi. Āmi uthiyā āpan kāchhē ēkhānē kshudhav kintu āmi Ami uthiyā āpön bāpēr käsė mŏr'si. khuthay āmi ēkhānē kıntu tomar viruddhē ēvam tāhāke baliba, bābā, āmi béhéstér ēvam vāiba, běhěstěr biruddě èbong tonear bŏlibŏ, bābā. āmi 1 á kē èbŏng jāibŏ, nahi; baliyā balāibār ār yogya puttra kariyāchhi; tomär sámné gunáh nahi; bŏlāibā**r** bŏliyā ā**r j**ogg^yŏ kŏr'si : tomär puttro shām**n**ē $gun\bar{a}$ sē uthiyā āpanār rākha. Parē ēk jan majurēr matan tomār āmākē rākhŏ. Pŏrē 8hē uthiya āpnā**r** mŏtŏn jŏn mojurer tomar ak a**m**ākē bāp tāhākē thākitē tāhār dūrē thākitē Kintu sē chalila. båpër kachhē $tak\tilde{c}$ dūrē thāk'tē thak'te tar bāp Kinlu shē $k\bar{a}s\bar{c}$ sŏlilŏ. bápér chumā tāhākē tāhār galā jarāiyā ēvam dauriyā karunā karila, dekhiya tākē chumā dauriyā göla jöraiya kŏrilō, ébŏna tār kŏrunā dékhiyā

bēhēstēr viruddhē ō tömär Takhan puttra tāhāke kahila, bābā, āmi dila. tömär kŏilŏ, bābā, bēhĕstēr biruddē ō Tŏkhŏn pultrŏ tākē āmi dilŏ puttra balāibār sāmnē gunāh kariyāchhi, ēvam tomār baliyā ār, yogya bŏliyā bŏlāibār jogg"ŏ kŏr'si, ēbŏng tömār puttrŏ ār shāmnē gunā kahila, chēyē bhāla poshak tvarāy Kintu bãp dāsdigakē sakal nahi. koulo, shŏkŏl 8ëyë bālŏ põshāk torāy Kintu bāp dāsdigākē nahi. ãti, ō jutā parāö : êvam ihākē parãō, ō ihār bātē pāyē āniyā jutā pŏrāo; ēbŏng porao, o ihār hātē $\hat{\bar{a}}ti$, ō pāyē ihākē āniy ā ēi puttra mrita chhila, khāiyā āmōd āhlād kariba. Kēnanā āmār āmarā köribő. Kenöna amar ēi puttro mrito silŏ. khāiyā āmod allad āmrā ābār bāchiyā uthila; hārāiyāchhila, ēkhan pāôyā gēla; tāhātē tāhārā ékhan ăkhŏn hārāyāsilŏ, ăkhŏn pāwā gēlo; tātē lārā ābār bāchiyā uthilö; āhlād karitē lāgila. amöd allād kŏr'tē lāgīlŏ. āmōd

Takhan tar bara puttra māthē chhila, āsitē āsitē barir parē sċ Tökhön boro puttro tār māthē silŏ, porē shē āsh'tē āsh'tē bārir kāchhē pähuchiva nāch gāönār śabda śunitē pāila. ōk jan Takhan sē kāsē põhuchiyā nāch gāonār höbdö hunitē pāilŏ. Tökhon shē ăk jön **c**hhōkarākē ki? Takhan sē tāhākē kahila, dakiya jijñāsila, ē sab ki? Tökhön tākē kŏilŏ. **sōkar**ākē dākiyā jigeilŏ, ē shŏb $sh\bar{c}$ āpanār bhāi āsiyāchhēn, ēvam āpanār bāp tāhākē kuśale paiyachhen baliya bāi āschēn, kusőlé pāisēn bŏliyā āpnār ēbŏug āpnār $b\bar{a}p$ tākē bara bhōj kariyāchhēn. Ihātē bhitare haila nā; se rágiyá väite rāji boro boi hŏilŏ kor'sen. *Etê* $r\bar{a}^{\eta}gi\bar{a}$ bilŏrē jaitē rāji nā t 8hē takhan bāhirē tābār bāp āsiyā sadhitë lāgila. Kintu 8Ĉ jaovāb divā tŏkhŏn tār bàp bühire $\bar{a}sh^y\bar{a}$ shādte lāgilŏ. Kıntu shē jawāb diyā bapke kahila, dēkha, āmi ēta batsar tomār dāsatva karitēchhi, kakhan-o tomār köilö, d'akhö, ami atö bötshör tömar dashöttö kŏr'si. bāpkē kökhön-ö tumi āmār bandbudēr aiña langhan kari nāi, tabu sangē āmod āhlād tŏb āgyā lŏngŏn kŏri nāi, tumi āmār bŏndudēr shongë amod allad karibār janya ēk bār-ō ēktā chhāgal-chhānā-ō dēō nāi; kintu tomār ēi kŏrbār jõungõ ăk bār∙ō ăk ţā sāgŏl-sānā-ō ďãō nāi ; kıntu lõmar ēi yē puttra tōmār vishay āśa y vēšvādēr khāiyā phēliyāchhē, sē niyā jē puttrŏ tōmār bishŏy āshŏy besh^yāder $niy\bar{a}$ khāiyā · phělāisē, āsitē nā āsitē tumi tāhār janya bara bhoj karilē. Tābātē sē tāhākē āsh'tē nā āsh'tē tumi tār bŏrŏ tākē jonnyo bōj kŏrilē. Tāté sh ē kahila. bapu, tumi sadā-i āmār уā kichhu sangē āchha, ēvain āmār koslo. tumi shŏdā•i ēbŏna āmār jā kisu bapu. āmār shŏngē ā8ŏ. achhé. sakal-i tömär. Kintu ämädör haïyā āhlād karā tō khusi āmöd allād korā āsē. shoköl-i të tëmar. Kintu āmādēr khushi hŏiyā āmöd

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uchit; kēnanā
                 tomār
                            bhāi
                                                                    ābār bāchiyā
                                   mrita haïyāchhila,
                                                            ēkhan
         kēnŏnā
                 tōmār
uchit;
                              bāi
                         či
                                   mrilŏ
                                           hoiyásilő,
                                                            ăkhŏn
                                                                     ābār bāchiyā
uthila; ō hārāiyāchhila, ēkhan
                                  pāoyā gela.
uthilŏ; ō
             hārāyāsilō,
                           ăkhŏn
                                   pāwā
                                          gėlŏ.
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The following criticisms on the original version (which is that of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society), have been kindly sommunicated by Babu Monmelan Chakravarti —

A.--VOCABULARY :-

- l. 1. For Pultra use sāwāl (হাওয়াল). As a rule the Mussulmans, unless well-educated, do not use puttra which is a Sanskiit word.
- 1. 2. " Bābā " Bājān (বালাৰ). In addressing father বালাৰ is generally used.
- 1. 4. ., jor köriya , ak kānē (এक शास्त्र). The first is unidiomatical.
- 1. 5. " urāiyā dila " khoāila ((191814). Former unidiomatic.
- l. 7. " grihasther " girasther (fiates). The latter the correct pronunciation.
- 1.13. " bălāibār " kaonēr (क 3674). The former unidiomatic.
- 1. 16. , karuna , doā (AFEM). The latter is generally used by Mussulmans.
- 1. 32. , chhānā , bāchchā (刊時). The former is not used with respect to young greats

B.-GRAMMATICAL FORMS :-

- l. 1. For tāhīdēr substitute tāgō (ডাগো). The suffix dēr is not used but gō.
- 1. 1. , bapke , bapera (atence). The case-onding ke is not used but re.
- l. 2. , amake diun , amare dao (বামারে দেও). Dao is the correct verbal termination.
- 1.10. , pāitēchhē ,, pāitē lāg'sē (পাইতে লাগতে). The Eastern Bengal are fond of using a copulative addition to the main verb . e.g., this and later on.
- l. 11. ., marstěchki ., mar'tě āsi (মর্তে আছি).
- 1.30. , karitāchhi , har'tē āsi (4965 4166).

N.B .- The alternatives paiss, mar'ss and kar'ss are also used.

- l. 13. For nāki substitute nā (না) is the proper grammatical form.
- 1. 16. , dauriyi , daurīsiā (ch)\$1271) more correctly.
- l. 19. " sakal chēyē " sakalēr thikā (নৃক্লের বিকা).
- 1. 20. " $ih\bar{a}kc$ " $ar\bar{e}$ The true Eastern B ngal forms."
- L 25. " pāhuchiyā " paīsā (পাইছা) or dies (অভিনা).
 - " sunite paila " hun'lo (5 aceil).
- 1. 28. " bộ kôrểsẽn " hỗi đã sẵn (cơth chicha).
- 1. 28. " ihītē " été (4(5)
 - , rāgiyā , rāiyā (1311).
- 1. 29. " āsiyī " (স্থাইমা) āফে.
- 1. 32. " bār-ð " (414) bār. O is superfluous.

C .- PRONUNCIATION :-

- (1) Medial and final helided; and medial aspirates are reduced to unaspirates.
- (2) The f is pronounced intermediate between f and sh.
- (3) chandrabindu (*) is, as a rule, not used.
- (4) Initial & is generally changed to h, unless the word is borrowed directly from Sanskrit or Uida.
- (5) r (5) is pronounced as r, hence bora as bora.
- (6) a final w generally sounds as short o.

(EASTERN GROUP.)

BENGALI, (CHITTAGONG DIALECT).

(J. D. Anderson, Esq., I.C.S., 1896.)

ওগ্গা মান্স্যের ছ্যা পোরা আছিল্। ছোভ্যা তার বায়রে কইল বায়াজি আঁর হিচ্ছার সম্পত্তি আঁরে দেয়। তান্ যা আছিল্ তারারে ভাগ করি দিল। অল্ল কদিন বাদে ছোভ পোয়া হকলাইন অন্তর করি ছবের এক দেয়ত গেল, হেণ্ডে সণ্ডামি করি তার ধন হকলাইন উড়াইল। জঁতে তে হকলাইন খরচ করি ফেলাইল হেঁতে হেই দেয়ত কুপ গিরানি হইল্। তখন আর তাতে কিছু ন রহিল্। তে আইয়ারে ঐ দেয়র এগ্ জনর হেলে অঁবর হইল্ তাঁই তারে তান্ যত ছয়র চরানর লাই দি পেডাইল। হয়রে যে কুরা থাইত হেই কুরায় তার পেড ভরাইভ; আর কোন মানস্যে তারে কিছু নইদ্দ। তে যহন বৃকিত্ পাইল তখন তে কইল আঁয়ার বায়র কছয়া চায়রে কতাইন্ খায় ও কতাইন্ ফেলায় আর আঁই উয়াসে মরির্। আঁই উডি আয়ায় বায়র কাছে ঘাই কইম্যে বায়াজি আঁই ঈয়রর ও আঁওনার কাছে দোষ কর্গি। আঁই আর আঁওনার পোয়া বৃলি কহিত্ন পাইর্গম। আঁরে আঁওনার একজন চায়রর মত রায্তক্। তে উভিয়ারে তার বায়র কাছে আইল্। তে ত্রে থাক্তে তার বাবে তারে দেই আদর করি দুঁউরি আই তার গলাৎ ধরি তারে চুম্ দিল। পোয়া তারে কইল বায়াজি আঁই ঈয়রর কাছে আর আঁওনার হাকাং পাপ কর্গি। আঁই আর আঁওনার পোয়া বৃলি কহিত্ন পাইর্গম। কিয় তার বাবে তান্ চায়র হলরে কইল যে কুপ বাইর্গা কাওর আনি তারে শিন্দাও, তার হাতত্ ওগ্গা আঁউণ্ডি দেও, আর তার পাওত্জোতা দেওয়াও। আঁর এই পোয়া মরি আতুন বাচেছ; তারে হাজাইলাম আতুন পাইলাম। চল এই তারলাই আয়ায়া খাই দাই রঙ্গ ভাত্সা করি। তার পর তারা তাঁওসা কীরত লাইল্।

তার বড় পোয়া বিলত্ আছিল্। তে যয়ন ঘড়র কাছে আইল্ তয়ন নাচন্ বাজন্ হুন্ইল। তে তার একজন গাউররে ডাই জিজ্ঞাইল যে কি হইয়ে। তে তারে কইল আঁওনার ভাই আস্যে আঁওনার বাবে তারে আরামে পাইয়ারে এক নিমন্ত্রন দিয়ে। তে গোলা হই ঘরত নগেল্। হিতারলাই তার বাপ আইয়ারে তারে হাইদ করল তে তার বাওরে কইল, চও এই কবছর আঁওনার কাম করির; কোন দিন আঁওনার কথা অমাস্থান করির, তও আঁওনে আঁয়ার থাতিলা। হওলের হঙ্গে আমোদ আহ্লাদ করনর লাই কোন দিন আঁয়ারে ওগ্গা ছাওলর ছা নহ দেন্। আর আঁওনার পোয়া বেশ্যা লই তার হক্ল সম্পতি যেই উড়াই আইল, হেয়নে আঁওনে তারলাই নিমন্ত্রন দিলাক। তাঁই তারে কইল ও পুত্! তুই হামিসা আয়ার কাছে আছস্; আর আঁয়ার কাছে যে আছে হক্লাইন তোর। তোর এই ভাই মরি বাচেছ; তারে হাজাইয়ারে গাই; এইতার লাই খুসি হইয়ারে আমোদ করন উচিৎ হইয়ে॥

(EASTERN GROUP.)

BENGALI, (CHITTAGONG DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

(J. D. Anderson, Esq., I.C.S., 1896.)

[Note.—As in other Bengali dialects, the spelling does not agree with the pronunciation. An interlinear phonetic transcription is therefore given in italics. In this transcription, pronounce \tilde{a} , like the a in hat; \tilde{e} , like the s in mats; \tilde{o} , like the s in hom s; and h, like the Scotch s in hos hom s. The sign s over a vowel nasalizes it. An apostrophe before a vowel, thus, hom s; means a very faint aspiration.]

Öggā mānsyēr duyā pōyā āchhil. Chhōduyā tār bāyarē kaïl, bāyā-ji Egwā mānshēr $du\bar{a}$ puā $\bar{a}sil.$ Chodua tār bāu-rē köilö, bāu-ji hichchhār sampatti ärē dēva. Tăn yā āchbil tārārē bhāg kari dil. $\widetilde{a}r$ hŏmpŏti ārē isār dēō. Tān jā $\bar{a}sil$ tārārē bhāg gőri diil. Alpa kadin bādē chhōda poyā hakkalāin attar dēyat kari durē ek gēl, kŏdin $bar{a}dar{c}$ chŏdŏ puā hőkőlain ŏtŏr gŏri durē čk dēŏt hēndē sandāmi kari tār dhan hakkalāin urāil jättē tē b**a**kkalāin höndāmi göri tār dhŏn hŏkŏlain urāil jõttē hŏkŏla**i**n khórŏs tē pholail hetto hēi dēvat kup girāni haïl. Takhan ār tāttē kichhu gori pělāilo heonte ħē dēŏt kub girāni 'óïl. Tŏ-ŏn tàttē ār $kisar{u}$ āiyārē ai tãi tārē tān deyar eg janar hangē attar haïl, rŏil. āiyārē ŏi nŏ dēŏr zŏnŏr hŏngė õlŏr $\bar{e}g$ 'õïl, tãi tā**r**ē tān charānēr yata huyar lāi di pēdāil. Huyarē yō kurā khāita hēi chörönör jŏtŏ huŏr lāi di pědalo. Hūārē khāītŏ $oldsymbol{z}ar{c}$ kurā kurāy tar ped bharāita; ār kôna mānsyē tārē kichhu naidda. Tē yahan buihit $p\bar{e}d$ bhorāito; ār kŏnŏ mānshē tārē kisū nŏddyŏ. $Tar{e}$ zó-ón buzit pāilla takhan tē kaïl ãyār bāyar kaduyā chāyarē katāin khāy ô katāin ãr bāŏr pāillŏ tŏ-ŏn tē köilö kŏduā sāŏrē kötain khāy Ō kõtain Ăί ãyār bāyar uyasē udi kachhē phélay ār marir. yāi kaïm yê ãi Ai ūdi ãr uāshē mörir. bāŏr pělay kāsē jāi köiam zē ūr ãonar kāchhē dosh kargi. Åi ãi bāyā-ji īśvarar Õ ār aonar pöyā buli korgi. Ai ãi ishshoror ลืนทลิ**r** dush puā kāsē ār āunār buli äönär kahit na päirgam. Ārē ēk-jan chāyarar mata rākhatāk. Τē udiyārē ãunār ĕg-zŏn mŏtŏ köhit nó pairgyōm. Ārē sāŏrŏr rāktŏk. $T ilde{c}$ ūdiyarē Tõ durē thāktē bābū tār bāyar kāchhē āil. tar tārō dêi ādar kaci $Tar{e}$ dūrē thāktē tūr būbē tārē dēi ādòr tār bāŏr **k**āsē $\bar{a}il.$ gőri dil. dữuri āi galāt dhari tārō chum Pōyā tārō kaïl bāyā ji āi tār dilő. Puā kõilŏ dữuri gŏlāt tārē bā ā-zi āi dhöri tārē sum tār Ăi ār ār aonār hākshāt pāp kargi. āonār pòyā buli kahit isvarar kāchhē ār aunār hākhyāt pāp körgi. Ai ar ãunār puā būl**i** kóhit ishshörör kāsē tān halare bābē chāyar kaïl уê kup bāirgyā na päirgam. Kintu tár 'őlőré *sāŏr* köïlö kup bāirgyā no pairgyom. Kintū tār bābē tân $zar{e}$

oggā aundi tär hätat dēō, ār tār pindāō, pāut tārē kāōr āui ěgwā aundi dēo, ar tar pašt zula kāōr pindāō, tār 'ātŏt ăni tărê dēoyāo. Ar ēi pôyā mari ātun bāchchhē; tārē hājāilām ātun pāilām. tārē 'āzāilām puā mori ātun bās-8ē; ātun děāu. Ar $ar{c}i$ pailām. ranga tãosa kari. Tar par tara tãosa ēi tār lāi ayārā khāi dāi rŏng tãushā gŏri. Tar pŏr tārā tãushā lãi ẫurā khai dai Sŏlŏ. ēi tār karat läil.

kõirto la'il.

'ŏiyō.

jayan āchhil. Tār bilat Tē gharar kāchhē tayar bara poyā āil Tār bīlŏt āsil. $T ilde{e}$ 2ŏ'ŏn ghörör bŏrŏ puā kāsē āil to'on Te tar ek jan gaurare dai jijnail ye ki haïye. Te nāchan bājan hunil. Tē tār čg zon gāororē bāzon hūnlo. dāi zigāilo ze ki näsön 'õiyē. Tē ásyē aonar bābē tārē tārē kail āonār bhāi ārāmē pālyārē ēk nimantran tārē köilö āunār bhāi āisyē āunār bābē tārē ārāmė pājyāre čą nimontron Tē gosvā hai gharat na gēl. Hitār lāi tār bāp āiyārē tārē hāidda Tē gushshā 'o'i ghorot no gēl. Hitār lāi tār bāp aiyārē tāre hāyddo kaïl, chaō, ēi kabachhar aonar kam karal, to tar bāŏrē karir: kõna köilő, ãunar kam bāorē görlő, te tar 80-ŏ, ēi kő-bősőr körir: kŏnŏ din aonar kathar amanya na karir, tao aone ayar khātilyā haölēr hangē din aunar kothar omainyo no gorir, tau aune aur **k**hātilyā 'ooler honge kona din äyare ogga āmod āhlād karanar lāi chhāolar chhā nah den. āmud äläd körönör lãi kŏnŏ din ãarê egwa 8āulŏr Sit nòh dēn. tār hakkal sampatti yēi urāi āil, Ār āonār poyā besyā laï hēyanē äone Ar aunar pua beshya loi tar hompoti zë urai ail, heyonë hŏkŏl ãunē tārē kail, o put! tui hāmisā ayar kāchhē Tai tār lāi nimantran dilak. Täi tar lai nimontron dilak. tārē köilo, o put! tāi hāmishā kāsē āvar kāchhē āchhas: āchhē hakkalāin tor. ār Tor yē bhai mari ~r käsē āsosh ; ūr zė āsē hőkőlain tor. Tor bhāi. mŏri bāchchhē; tārē hājāiyārē pāi; ēitār lāi khusi haïyārē āmod karan uchita bassē : 'azaiyārē pāi ; ētār lāi khūshi 'òiyārē āmud körön täre usit haïyē.

(EASTERN GROUP.)

ORIYA, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Orissa Baptist Mission, 1892.)

ଜଣକର ବୃତ୍ଦ ପୁଝ ଅଲ; ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସାନ ପୁଝ ସିଭାକୁ କହିଲ, ହେ ସିଭଃ, ଘୁଧ୍ ସଞ୍ଚରର ଯେଉଁ ବାଣ୍ଟ ଅମ୍ବ ସାଦ୍ରବା, ରାହା ଦଅ । ଉହିଁରେ ସେ ଅପଶା ସଞ୍ଚର ଭ୍ ଗ କର ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଦେଲ । ଅଳ୍ପ ଦନ ହ୍ରାରେ ସେହି ସାନ ପୁଝ ସର୍ବସ୍ୱ ଏକଝ କର ନେଦ୍ର ଦ୍ର ଦେଶକୁ ଯାଇ ବୃଷ୍ଟ ଅନ୍ତରଣରେ ସକୁ ସଞ୍ଚର ହ୍ଡାଇ ଦେଲ । ସକୁ ବ୍ୟଷ୍ଟ ସ୍ନାର ସହି ଦେଶରେ ମହା ଦୃଇ ଅ ପଡ଼ନ୍ତେ, ତାହାର ଦୃଞ୍ଜାବସ୍ଥା ସହିଲ । ଏଥରେ ସେ ଯାଇ ସେହ ଦେଶପ୍ ଏକ ବୃଦ୍ୱପ୍ତର ଅଞ୍ଜିତ ହୁଅନେ, ସେହି କଣ ଭାହାକୁ ଶ୍ୱରରଷଲ ଚରାଇବାକୁ ବିଲରେ ପଠାଇଲ । ସେଠାରେ ଭାହାକୁ ନେହି କଥି ଅହାର ନ ଦେବାକୁ ଅଧ୍ୱର ହୁଅନେ, ସେହି କଣ ଭାହାକୁ ହେଉଁ ପ୍ରକ୍ତର ପ୍ରଥି କରବାକୁ ବାଞ୍ଜା କଲ । ଅବସେଶରେ ସେ ମନେମନେ ତେତନା ପାଇ କହିଲ, ହାଣ୍ଟ, ଅମ୍ବ ପିଭାଙ୍କ ପାଞ୍ଜରେ କେତେ ମୁଲ୍ଆ ଦାସ ଯଥେଞ୍ଜ ଓ ଉହଁରୁ ଅଧ୍ୟକ ଅହାର ଯାଉର୍ଚ୍ଚର, ମାଧ୍ୟ ଅଟ୍ୟ ଶୁଧାରେ ମନୁଅନ୍ତୁ । ଅଟ୍ୟ ଉଦି ପିଭାଙ୍କ ବଳ୍ପରେ ଯାଇ ବୋଲ୍ବ, ହେ ପିତଃ, ଅଟ୍ୟ ଉଶ୍ୱର ପ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥି ବୃଦ୍ଦର ବିଭୂରରେ ପାପ କଳୁଁ, ଘୁମ୍ବର ସ୍ଥ ବୋଲ ବିଞ୍ଜାର ହେବାର ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଅଭ ନୋହ୍ଣ ହ୍ୟ ଦ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟର ସହ ପାଷ କଲୁଁ, ପ୍ରସ୍ତର ବିଭୂରରେ ପାପ କଳୁଁ, ଘୁମ୍ବର ପ୍ରଥି ବୋଲ ବିଞ୍ଜାର ହେବାର ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଅଭ ହୋହ୍ୟ ହେ ପରି ପ୍ରଥା କଲ, ପ୍ରଥି ଧାଇଁ ଯାଇ ଭାହାର ସଭ ସଥିବା ପ୍ରଥରେ ପାହାକୁ ହେଖି ବସ୍ଥା କଲ, ପ୍ରଥି ଧାଇଁ ଯାଇ ଭାହାର ସଭା ଅଧିକ ପାହାକୁ କହିଲ, ହେ ସିତଃ, ଇଣ୍ୟରଙ୍କର ଓ ଘୁମ୍ବର ବିଭୂରରେ ପାପ କଳୁଁ, ସମ୍ବ ପ୍ରଥି ବୋଲ ବିଞ୍ଜାର ହେବାର ଅଭ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ନୋହ୍ୟ । ସଥି ପାହାର ବିଭ୍ରରରେ ପାପ କଳୁଁ, ସମ୍ବ ପ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥି ସହ୍ୟ ବୋଲ ହେବାର ହେବାର ହେବାର ହେବାର ସଭ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ନୋହ୍ୟ । ସଥିର ଅହ୍ୟ ହେଶାର ବିଭ୍ରରରେ ପାପ କଳୁଁ, ସମ୍ବ ପ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥି ସହ୍ୟ ବୋଲ ବିଞ୍ଜାର ହେବାର ହେବାର ସ୍ଥର ହେଖି ହେଆ ସ୍ଥାୟ ବହିଳ ହେଉ ସଥିବା ହେବା ସ୍ଥର ସହ୍ୟ ହେଶା ହେ ସ୍ଥର ସହ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟର ସ୍ଥର ସହ୍ୟ ହେଶ ସହର ସଥିବା ହେଇ ସଥିବା ହେଇ ସଥିବା ହେଇ ସଥିବା ସହର ସଥିବା ହେଉ ପ୍ୟର ସ୍ଥର ସଥିବା ସ୍ଥର ସଥିବା ସହର ସଥିବା ସହର ସଥିବା ସ୍ଥର ସଥିବା ସହର ସଥିବା ସ୍ଥର ସଥିବା ସ୍ଥର ସଥିବା ସହର ସଥିବା ହେଲ ଓ ପ୍ୟର ସଥିବା
ତେଉକବେଳେ ତାହାର ଜେଣ୍ ପୁଏ କ୍ଷେତରେ ଥିଲା ପୁଣି ଆସୁ୬ ଶୃହ କଉରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ ହୋଇ ନୃତ୍ୟ ଓ ବାଦ୍ୟର ଶବ୍ଦ ଶୁଣିବାକୁ ପାଇ ଦାସମାନଙ୍କର ଏକ ଜଣକୁ ତାକ ପଞ୍ଚିଲା, ଏହାର କାରଣ କ ? ସେ କହିଲା ଭୁଏର ରାଇ ଅଇଲେ, ପୁଣି ଭୁଏର ପିତା ଭାହାକୁ ସୃଷ୍ଟ ଶଷ୍ରରେ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହେବା କାରଣରେ ବଡ଼ ଭ୍ରେକ ଦେଇ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ । ତହିଁ ରେ କ୍ରେ ହୋଇ ହେର ଉତ୍ତର୍କ ପ୍ରକ୍ର । ତହିଁ ରେ କ୍ରେ ହୋଇ ହେର ଉତ୍ତର୍କ ପ୍ରକ୍ର । ବହିଁ ରେ କ୍ରେ ହୋଇ ବେଣ, ଅବାକୁ ନ ମଳିଲା; ଏଣୁ ଭାହାର ପିତା ବାହାରେ ଅଧି ତାହାକୁ ବହୃତ ପ୍ରବୋଧ କଲା । ମାଧ୍ୟ ସେ ପିତାକୁ ଉତ୍ତର କଲା ଦେଖ, ଭୁଏର କୌଣସି ଅଞ୍ଚା ଲଙ୍ଗଳ ନ କରି ବହ୍ନକର୍ପାବ୍ୟ ଭୁଏର ସେବା କରି ଅଧିଷ୍ଟ ଭୁଁ, ରଥାରି ନିଷ୍ଟରଣ ସଙ୍ଗରେ ଉତ୍ତର କରିବାକୁ କେତେହେଁ ଗୋଞ୍ଚିଧ ନେଳି ଅମ୍ନକୁ ଦେଇ ନାହଁ । ମାଧ୍ୟ ଭୂମ୍ବର ଯେଉଁ ପୁ ଓ ବେଶ୍ୟାଗମନାଦିରେ ଭୁଷ୍ର ସମ୍ପର ଅଧିକ୍ୟ କରିବାକ୍ କରିଷ୍ଟ , ସେ ଅସିବା ମାଧ୍ୟକେ ତାହା ନମତ୍ର, ବଡ଼ ଭ୍ରେକ ଦେଲ । ଭାହାର ପିତା କହିଲା, ହେ ପୁୟ, ଭୁଦ୍ୟ ସଙ୍କଦା ଅସ୍ତର ସଙ୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ସମ୍ପର ସେ କହି ଅହି ସମସ୍ତ ଭୁଷ୍ର । ପୁରି ଏହି ଯେ ଭୁଷ୍ର ଭାର ନୃତ ହୋଇ ଧୁକଟାର ସଙ୍ଗକ ହେଲ, ସେ ହଳ ଥିଲା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହେଲା, ଏହେଭୁର ଉତ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର କରିବାର ଅମ୍ୟମନଙ୍କର ଉତିତ ।।

(EASTERN GROUP.)

ORIYA, (STANDARD DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

[Note.—Pronounce, every a as o in cob; every ksh as kkhy; and every s and e as sh.]

Jaṇakara dui putra thilā; sēmānaṅka-madhyarē sāna putra pitāku kahilā, hē pitah, tumbha sampattira jeŭ banța ambhe paiba taha dia. Tahire se apana sampatti bhāga kari sēmānanku dēlā. Alpa dina uttārē sēhi sāna putra sarbasva ēkatra kari nēi dūradēsaku jāi dushta ācharaņarē sabu sampatti urāi dēlā. Sabu byaya kalā uttārē sēhi dēšarē mahā durbhiksha parantē tāhāra duḥkhābasthā ghaṭilā. Ethirē sē jāi sēhi dēsīya ēka gruhasthara āśrita huantē sēhi jaņa tāhāku śukarapaļa charāibāku bilaré pathāilā. Sēthārē tāhāku kēhi kichhi āhāra na dēbāru sē šukarara khādya chhibirārē udara purna karibāku bāŭchhā kalā. Abaseshare sē mane-mane chētanā pāi kahilā, hāya, āmbha pita pākharē kētē mūliā dāsa jathēshta o tahīru adhika āhāra pāuchhanti, mātra āmbhé kshudhārē maru achhū. Āmbhē uthi pitānka nikatarē jāi bolibā, hē pitaḥ, āmbhē īśvarankara puņi tumbhara biruddharē pāpa kalŭ, tumbhara putra böli bikhyāta hēbāra jõgya äu nõhu; tumbhara eka müliä däsapari ämbhaku rakha. Anantara se uthi pitä nikaṭaku gamana kalā. Mātra tāhāra pitā ati dūrarē tāhāku dēkhi dayā kalā, puņi dhaī jāi tāhāra gaļā dhari tāhāku chumbana kalā. Ethīrē putra tāhāku kahilā, hē pitah, īśvarańkara ō tumbhara biruddharē pāpa kalii, ēņu tumbhara putra bōli bikhyāta hēbāra āu jögya nöhü. Mātra tāhāra pitā āpaņā dāsamānanku ājñā dēlā, sarbottama bastra āņi ēhāku pindhāa, ēhāra hātarē mudrikā dia, ēhāra pādarē pādukā dia. Puņi āmbhēmānē bhojana kari ananda karu. Je-hetu ambhara ehi putra mruta hoi, punarbara sajiba hēlā; sē haji thilā, prāpta hēlā. Tahīrē sēmānē ānanda karibāku lāgilē.

Tētikibēlē tābāra jyēshṭha putra kshētarē thilā, puṇi āsu āsu gruha katirē prabéša hōi nrutya ō bādyara śabda śuṇibāku pāi dāsamānaṅkara ēka jaṇaku dāki pachārilā, ēhāra kāraṇa ki? Sē kahilā tumbhara bhāi ailē, puṇi tumbhar pitā tābāku sustha śarīrarē prāpta hēbā kāraṇarē baṇa bhōji deiachhanti. Tahīrē kruddha hōi bhitaraku jibāku na maṅgilā; ēṇu tāhāra pitā bāhārē āsi tāhāku bahūta prabòdha kalā. Mātra sē pitāku uttara kalā, dēkha, tumbhara kauṇasi ājūā laṅghana na kari bahubarshābadhi tumbhara sēbā kari āsiachhū, tathāpi mitragaṇa saṅgarē utsaba karibāku kēbēhē gōṭiē chhēļi āmbhaku dēi nāhā. Mātra tumbhara jēŭ putra bēśyā-gamanādirē tumbhara sampatti apabyaya kariachhi, sē āsibā mātra tāhā nimantē baṇa bhōji dela. Tāhāra pitā kahilā, hē putra, tumbhē sarbadā āmbha saṅgē achha, āu āmbhara jē kichhi achhi sehi samasta tumbhara. Puṇi ēhi jē tumbhara bhāi mṛuta hōi, punarbāra sajība hēlā; sē haji thilā, prāpta hēlā, ēhēturu utsaba o ananda karibāra āmbhamānaṅkara uchita.

TELUGU, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Bangalore Aux. B. S., 1889.)

వొక మనుష్యునికి యిద్దరు కుమారులు వుండిరి.—వారిలో చిన్నవాడు, ఓ తెండ్ ఆ స్థిలో నాకు వచ్చే పాలు యిమ్మని తెండ్రితో చెప్పినవృడు ఆయన వారికి తన ఆ స్థిని పంచిపెట్టేను.—కొన్ని దినములైన త**రువా**త ఆ చిన్నకుమారుడు సను స్థ్రమున్ను కూ**చు**౯కొని దూరడేశమునకు మనాణమై వెన్లి తన ఆస్త్రిస్త్రి దువ్యాణపారముపల్ల పాడుచేసిను.—ఆదంతా బ్రయముచేసిన తరువాత ఆ దేశమందు పెర్ట కరువు కరిగినండున అతడు యిబ్బందినడసాగెను.—అప్పడు ఆతడు వెళ్లి ఆ దేశస్త్రులలూ వొక్కికి లూబడి లతడు పందులను మేళ్ళటకు తన పొలములలోకి ఆతని పంె........అతడు పందులు తన స్మాట్టుతో తన కడుపు నింపుకొనుటకు ఆశపడెను గాని యెవ**డు**న్ను ఆత్మకి యేమిన్ని యివ్వ*ే*డు.---అయితే బుద్ధిపచ్చి అతడు నా తండ్రియొగ్ల చుంతోమంది కూలివాండ్లకు రొట్టలు అతివిస్తారమయన్నవి అయితే చేను ఆకలిపల్ల నశించిపోతున్నాను.....చేను లేచి నా ఈ డ్రిమొగ్దికి వెల్లీ, ఓ తండ్రి నేను ఆకాశ-ముసకు విరోధము $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ నున్ను నీ యెడుటనున్ను పావము $\boldsymbol{\tilde{\pi}}$ నియున్నాను.—యికమీథట నీ కుమారుడనని అనిపించుకొనుటను యోగ్యాడను కాను నన్ను నీ కూరివాండ్లలో వొక్కవలే చేయుచుని ఆయనతో చెప్పు-డున⊅ అనుకొని లేచి తన తెల్కియున్జికి నెల్లేను.—అయితే ఆతడు యింకి దూరము∧ి వున్నప్పడు అతని త**్డి అ**తన్ మాచి కన్కొంచి **చర**ొన్నై ఆతన మెడెమ్రీకి ఆతన ముస్టు బెట్టుకొనేను.——ఆ**ప్ప**డు ఆ కుమాం రుడు, ఓ తండ్రీ నేను ఆకాశమునకు ఖరోధముగానున్ను నీ యొదుటనున్ను సాంఘము చేసియున్నాను యిక-మీనట సీనుమారుడనని ఆనిపించుకొనుటకు యోగ్యడను కానని ఆయనతో పరికెను.—అయితే నండి, (భాగ వ్ర్యామును లేచ్చి యితనికి తోడిగించి యిర్గ చేతికి వుంగరము పెట్ట పాదములకు చెప్పలు తోడి-గంచండి.—మరిల్ని మస్తము తిని సంఖ సిముకడుదాము.—యొండుకంటే యూ నా కుమారుడు చనస్తోయి తిరిగి బతికెను తప్పిస్తోయి దొరికెనని తన నౌకరులతో చెప్పను. ఆప్పుడు వారు సంభ్రమపడనాగిరి.

అయితే ఆయన పెద్దకుమారుడు పొలములో ఫుండెను గనుక అతడు వస్తూ యింటికి సమీపించి-నష్పడు వాడ్యమన్ను నాట్యమన్ను సిని — నౌకరులలో వొకనిసిలిచి, యిని యేమిటీ అని అడిగను.— ఆ నౌకరు ఆతనితో నీ తమ్మడు పచ్చెను గనుక అతడు సురతీతముగా చేరినందుననీ తండ్రి విందు చేయించి-యున్నాడని చెప్పెను.—అయితే అతడు కోపగించి లోపటికి వచ్పుటకు సమ్మతించలేదు గనుక ఆతని తండ్రి వెలపటికి పచ్చి అతని బతిమాలుకొనెను.—అయితే అతడు, యుదుగో యిన్ని సంవత్సరములనుంచి నేను నిన్ను సేవిస్తున్నాను నీ ఆజ్ఞను నేను యొక్కడున్ను మీరలేదు. అయినప్పటికేన్ని నేను నా స్నేహింతులతో సంభ్యమవడ్డుట్టు నాకు యొక్కడున్ను వొక మేకపిల్లనైనా యివ్వల్వేము.—అయితే నీ ఆస్త్రిని వేశ్యలతోకూడా తినివేసిన యీ నీ కుమారుడు రాగా నే పీనికొరకు విందు చేయించితివని ఉండినో బస్వ-తైరము చెప్పెను.—అందుకు ఆయన, కుమారుడు రాగా నే పీనికొరకు విందు చేయించితివని ఉండినో బస్వు న్నిస్మ సీవైయున్నవి.—మనము సంభ్యముమనీ సంతోషి చుట యుక్తమే యెందుకంటే నీ తమ్ముడైన యితదు చనిపోయి తిరిగీ బలికెను, తప్పిపోయి దొరికెనని అతనితో చెప్పెననెను.

TELUGU, (STANDARD DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

Voka manushyuniki yiddaru kumraulu vumdiri.—Varilo chinnavadu, " o tamdri to man two One 80118 were.—Of them the younger, "O father Astilô naku vachchê pâlu yimm "=ani tamdrito cheppin- appudu ayana variki in property to me coming share give" saying with father said when - tana astini pamehi pettenu.-Konni dinamul- aina taruvata a chinna kumarudu his property divided .--A few days passed after that younger samastamunnu kûrchukoni dûra- dêśamunaku prayanam=ai allhaving gathered distant to country journey having made having gone tana astini durvyaparamuvalla padu-chesenu.—Ad=amta vrayamu-chesina taruvata ruin made. That all expense made by evil ways his property å dêsamamdu pedda karuvu kaligin-amduna atadu yibbamdi- pada -sagenu.—Appudu want to feel began. - Then that in country big famine arose therefore he å dêśasthulalô vokaniki lôbadiy =umdenu. Atadu pamdulanu atadu having gone that of inhabitants to one being subject was. Ħе pigs mêputaku tana polamula lôki atani pampenu.—Atadu pamdulu tinê pottutô to feed his of fields within him sent.— Пe pigs which eat with husks tana kadupu nimpukonutaku asapadenu gani yovadunnu ataniki yeminni yivvaledu.-to fill desired but any one to him anything did not give. his belly vachchi atadu, "nå tamdriyodda yemto mamdi kûlivamdlaku Ayitê buddhi But sense having come he, "my father near how many men rottelu ati vistaram-aiy-unnavi ayitê nênu akalivalla nasimchi-pôtunnanu.—Nênu plenty I with hunger am perishing .bread much velli. • 0 tamdri nênu Akâśamunaku nâ tamdriyoddiki lêchi father near having gone, 'O father Ito heaven my having risen virôdhamugânunnu nî yeduṭanunnu pâpamu chêsiy=unnânu.—Yikamîdaṭa nî have committed .- Hereafter your your before also sin contrary kumarudan=ani anipimchukonutaku yôgyudanu kanu nannu ni kulivamdlalo vokani fit man am not me your of servants of one to be called 80% vale chêyum'-ani âyanatô cheppudun "-ani anukoni so with him I will say " so having said himself having risen his like make' tamdriyoddiki vellenu.—Ayitê atadu yimkâ dûramugâ vunn-appudu atani tamdri atani went .- But was then his father him he far yet father near atani meda-mida padi atani parugetti kanikarimchi chûchi his on neck having fallen him running having pilied having seen tamdri nênu âkâsamunaku kumarudu. muddu-bettukonenu.—Appudu â that "O father Then 80n, kissed .yeduţanunu pâpamu chésiy=unnânu yikamîdata virodhamuganunnu nî have committed hereafter sin. before also vour contrary

anipimchukonutaku yôgyudanu kan' =ani ayanatô palikenu.kumarudan-ani fit man am not" so with him to be called said. 801 " pradhåna-vastramunu Ayitê tamdri. techchi vitaniki todigimehi to this man having put on But father, " chief having brought robe vitani chêtiki vumgaramu pådamulaku cheppulu todigimchamdi.-petti this man's to hand having put to feet shoes put on .ring tini sambhramapadudamu.—Yemduk= amte yî na kumarudu Marinni manamu having eaten shall be merry.— Why if you say this my And we tappi pôyi doriken "=ani tana naukarulatô cheppenu chanipôvi tirigî bratikenu having died again is alive shaving been lost is found" so his with servants Appudu våru sambhramapada-sågiri.

Then they to be merry began

Ayitê âyana pedda kumârudu polamulô vumdenu ganuka atadu vastû vimtiki But his elder in the field therefore he coming to house 8012 was samipimchin=appudu vådyamunnu nåtyamunnu vini naukarulalô vokani approached then music and dancing having heard of servants "yivi yêmiţi" ani adigenu.—Â naukaru atanitô pilichi. tammudu having called, "these what" so asked .- That servant with him "your younger brother ganuka atadu surakshitamuga cherin =amduna ni tamdri vimduvachchenu reached therefore your father fenst came therefore he healthy chêyimchiy=unnâd "-ani cheppenu.—Ayitê kopagimehi atadu lopatiki has made" said.— But he 80 having become angry inside vachchutaku sammatimchalêdu ganuka atani tamdri velapaţiki vachchi did not consent therefore his father outside having come him batimâlukonenu.—Ayitê atadu, "yidugô yinni samvatsaramula-numchi nênu ninnu "lo so many But he, begged. years 8ince Ι you sévist- unnanu ni ajnanu nenu yeppudunnu mîralêdu. Ayinappatikinni nênu serving am your order I once even not transgressed. Still ná snéhitulató sambhramapadétattu náku yennadunnu voka mêkapillan=ainâ my with friends so as to be merry to me one day even one lamb even vivvalêdu.—Ayitê nî ástini vêśyalatôkûdá tinivêsina γî kumarudu did not give. - But your property with harlots who ate up this your 80n vînikoraku vimdu-chêyimchitiv "-ani tamdritô pratyuttaramu as soon as came for this man feast have made" so with father cheppenu.—Amduku âyana, "kumârudâ nîvu yellappudunnu nâtôkûdâ vunnâvu. said.— To that he " 80B · you always with me are. nav-anninni niv-aiy-unnavi.— Manamu sambhramapadi samtoshimchuta yuktame — We having been merry mine all yours are. to be joyful vemduk =amtê nî tammudaina yitadu chanipôyi tirigi bratikenu, why if you say your younger brother who is this man having died again is alive. tappi pôyi doriken "-ani atanitô cheppen-anenu. having been lost is found" so with him said snoke.

(TAMIL.)

TAMIL, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Madras Aux. B. S., 1889.)

ஒரு மனுஷன்க்கு இரண்டு குமாரர் இருக்தார்கள்.—அவர்களில் இளயவன் தகப்பனே கோக்கி: தகப்பனே, ஆஸ்கியில் எனக்கு வரும் பங்கை எனக்குத்தாவேண்டும் என்முன். அந்தப்படி அவன் அவர்களுக்குத்தன் ஆஸ் தியைப்பங்கிட்டுக்கொடுத்தான்.— சிலகாளேக்குப்பின்பு, இளே யமகன் எல்-**லாவற்**றையு**ம் சே**ர்த்துக்கொண்டு, தா சதேசத்துக்குப்பு*ற*ப்பட்டுப்போய், அங்கே .தன்மார்க்கமாய் ஜீவனம்பண்ணி, தன் ஆஸ்கியை அழித்தப்போட்டான்.—எல்லாவற்றையும் அவன் செலவழித்த-பின்பு, அக்த தேசத்திலே கொடிய பஞ்சமுண்டாயிற்றை. அப்பொழுகு அவன் குறைவுபடத்-தொடங்கி,—அந்த தேசத்துக் குடிகளில் ஒருவனிடத்தில் போய் ஒட்டிக்கொண்டான். அந்தக் குடியானவன் அவனேத்தன் வயல்களில் பன்றிகளே மேய்க்கும்படி அனுப்பினன்.—அப்பொழுத பன்றிகள் தின்கிற தவிட்டினிலே தன் வபிற்றை கிரப்ப ஆசையாபிருக்தான், ஒருவனும் அதை அவனுக்குக்கொடுக்கவிவ்வே. அவனுக்குப் புத்தி தெளிக்தபோது, அவன்: என் தகப்பனைடைய கூவிக்காரர் எத்தகோயோபேருக்குப்பூர்த்தியான சாப்பாடு இருக்கிறது, கானே பசியிணும் சாகி-றேன்.—கான் எழுக்கு, என் தகப்பனிடத்திற்குப்போய்: தகப்பனே, பாத்துக்கு விரோதமாகவும் உமக்கு முன்பாகவும் பாவஞ்செய்சேதன்,— இனிமேல் உம்முடைய குமரான் என்று சொல்லப்-படுவதற்கு கான் பாத்திரனல்ல, உம்முடைய கூலிக்காரரில் ஒருவகுக என்னே வைத்துக்கொள்ளும் என்பேன் என்று சொல்லி;—எழுக்கு புறப்பட்டு, தன் தகப்பகிடத்தில் வக்தான். அவன் தாரத்கில் வரும்போதே, அவனுடைய தகப்பன் அவனேக்கண்டு, மன குருகி, ஒடி, அவ**ன் க**ழுத்தைக்-கட்டிக்கொண்டு, அவகோ முத்தஞ்செய்தான்.—குமாசன் தகப்பண கோக்கி: தகப்பனே, பசத்துக்கு விரோதமாகவும், உமக்ரு முன்பாகவும் பாவஞ்செய்தேன், இனிமேல் உம்முடைய குமாரன் என்று சொல்லப்படுவதற்கு கான் பாத்திரன் அல்ல என்ற சொன்னுன்.—அப்பொழுது தகப்பன் தன் ஊடிடியக்காரளை கோக்கி: கீங்கள் உயர்ந்த வஸ்.கிரத்தைக்கொண்டுவர்கு, இவனுக்கு உடுத்தி, இவன் கைக்கு மோதிரத்தையும் கால்களுக்குப்பாதரட்சைகளேயும் போடுங்கள்.—காம் புசித்து, சக்தோஷமாயிருப்போம்;—என் குமாரறு கிய இவன் மரித்தான், கிரும்பவும் உயிர்த்தான்; காணு-மற்போனன், கிரும்பவும் காணப்பட்டான் என்முன். அப்படியே அவர்கள் சக்தோஷப்படத்-தொடங்கிரைக்கள்.

அவனுடைய மூத்தகுமாசன் வயகிலிருக்கான். அவன் திரும்பி வீட்டுக்ருச்சமீபமாய் வருகிற போது, கீகவாத்தியத்தையும் டிடனக்களிப்பையும் கேட்டு;—ஊழியக்காசரில் ஒருவகோ அழைத்து:
இதன்ன என்று விசாரித்தான்.—அதற்கு அவன்: உம்முடைய சகோதசன் வக்தார், அவர் மறுபடியும் சுகத்துடனே உம்முடைய தகப்பவிடத்தில் வக்து சேர்க்தபடிரிஞலே அவருக்காக விருக்துபண்ணிஞர் என்றுன்.—அப்பொழுது அவன் கோபமடைக்கு, உள்ளேபோக மனதில்லா-திருக்தான். தகப்பனே வெளியேவக்கு, அவனே வருக்கியழைத்தான்.—அவன் தகப்பனுக்குப் போதியுத்தாமாக: இதோ, இத்தனேவருஷகாலமாய் கான் உமக்கு ஊழியஞ்செய்து, ஒருக்காலும் உம்முடைய கற்பக்களைய மீறுகிருக்கும், என் சிகேடிதரோடே கான் சக்தோஷமாயிருக்கும்படிக்கு ஒரு ஆட்டுக்குட்டியையாவது கொடுக்கவில்லே.—வேகிகளிடத்தில் உம்முடைய ஆஸ்கியை அழித்துப்போட்ட உம்முடையகுமாரளும் இவன் வக்கவுடனே இவளுக்காக விருக்கு மண்ணினிரே என்றுன்.—அதற்குத் தகப்பன்: மகனே, கீ எப்போ தம் என்னேடிருக்கிறையருக்கிருக்கியதும் கான்றிய இவனே விக்களையே இவனே மரித்கான், கிரும்பவும் உளிர்த்தான்; காணுமற்போனுன், திரும்பவும் கானப்பட்டான்; ஆனபடியிகான், திரும்பவும் உளிர்த்தான்; காணுமற்போலிருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னை என்றுர்.

TAMIL, (STANDARD DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

Oru manushanukku irandu kumarar irundargal.—Avargalil ilaiyavan tagappanai were.— Of them the younger father to man two One 8018 Astivil enakku varum pangai enakku-ttaravêndum" nôkki: "tagappanê, of the property to me coming portion to me must give" "father having seen: enran. Andappadi avan avargaļukku-ttan astiyai- ppangittu -kkoduttan.- Sila his property having divided gave. - 4 few Accordingly he to them said. naļaikku-ppiņbu, iļaiya magaņ ellavarraiyum serttu-kkoņdu, dûra-desattukkuall having gathered, distant to country to days after, younger 8011 prurappattu=ppôy, angê dunmarkkam =å⊽ itvanam panni. tan evil ways having become living having made, having started went, there ástiyai alittu-ppôttán.—Ellávagraiyum avan selavalitta pinbu, anda désattilé kodiya spent after that in country severe All he wasted .properly -pada -ttodangi,-panjam-undayirru. Appoludu avan kuraivu anda désattuhe want to suffer having begun,— that of country fumine arose. Then Anda =kkudiyanavan avanai= ottikkondån. oruvanidattil pôy kkudigalil of the inhabitants with one having gone joined himself. That husbandman panrigaļai mēykkumbadi anuppiņān.—Appoludu panrigal tingira ttan vayalgalil sent .- Then pigsto feed his in the fields pigs =irundân, oruvanum adai avanukku= tavittinalė tan vayirrai nirappa asaiy =âv to fill desire having become was, any one to him with husks his belly telinda pôdu, avan: "en tagappanudaiya Avanukku=pputti kkodukkav=illai. clear time, he: of father To him sense did not give. kûlikkârar ettanaiyô pêrukku-ppûrttiy-âna sâppâdu irukkiradu, nânô pasiyinal while I with hunger servants how many to men food ŧ8, full sagirên.—Nan elundu, en tagappanidattirku= 'tagappané, parattukku ppôy: having gone: 'father, to father to heaven die. I gelting up, my virôdam=ågavum umakku muṇb=ågavum påvañ= jeydên,inimêl ummudaiya before also sin have committed, -hereafter to you contrary kumåran engu sollappaduvadarku nån påttiran=alla, ummulaiya kúlikkáraril fit man am not, your of servants I to be called oruvan-aga ennai vaittukkoļļum' enben' enru solli; - elundu purappattu. will say" so saying; -having got up having started keep' one to be me tagappanidattil vandan. Avan varum pôdê, avanudaiya dûrattil tan at a distance was coming time. his Пе came. to father his tagappan avanai-kkandu, manad-urugi, ôdi, avan kaluttai-kkattikkondu, avanai seeing, heart melling, ran, his neck having embraced, muttañ-jeydân.—Kumâran tagappanai nôkki : "tagappanê, parattukku virôdam-agavum. father seeing: "father, to heaven Son · kissed .--inimêl ummudaiya kumaran enru umakku munb-agavum pavañjeydên, sin have committed, hereafter your before also

gollappaduvadarku nan pattiran alla" enru sonnan.-Appoludu tagappan tan to be called I fit man am not" said. Then 80 father ûliyakkârarai nôkki: "ningal uyarnda vastirattai- kkonduvandu, ivanukku servants secing : " you costly robe having brought, to this man udutti. kaikku môdirattaiyum kâlgaļukku-ppadaratchaigaļaiyum ivan having dressed, of this man to hands ring to legs and shoes pôdungal.—Nâm puśittu, śandôsham-ay-iruppôm.—En kumaran-agiya ivan put on .- We having eaten, merry shall be.-My son who is this man marittan, tirumbavum uyirttan; kanamar-ponan, tirumbavum kanappattan " enran. again is alive; lost was gone, was found" again Appadiyê avargal sandoshappada-ttodanginargal. they to be merry

Avanudaiya mûtta kumâran vayalil- irundân. Avan tirumbi vîttukku-chchamîelder 80N in the field was. He again to house pam=åv varugira pôdu, gîta-vâttiyattaiyum nadana-kkalippaiyum kêţţu ; coming time, music and dancing merriment hearing :ûliyakkâraril oruvanai alaittu: enru vicharittan.-Adarku avan: 'id-enna' of the scrvants one called: 'this what' inquired.— To that "ummudaiya śagodaran vandår, avar marupadiyum sugattudanê ummudaiya " your brother came. again with health he your tagappanidattil vandu śćrndapadiyinale avarukk-aga virundu-panninar" enran.having come because reached for him feast made" said .--Appoludu avan kôpam-adaindu, ullê pôga manad-illâd-irundân. Tagappanô veliyê he anger having got, in to go mind without was. But the father out varundiy =alaittan.—Avan tagappanukku= ppiratiyuttaram=aga: vandu, avanai having come, him having entreated invited .- He to the father as reply: ittanai varusha·kâlam=ây nân umakku ûliyañ =jeydu, oru-kkålum " lo, time to you service having done so many years even once ummudaiya karpanaiyai mîrâd =irundum, en śinegitarode nan command without transgressing though have been, my with friends I śandôsham-ây-irukkumbadi nîr oru-kkâlum enakku oru âttu-kkuttivaiv-avadu to be you even once to me at least kid. one koduk kav=illai. — Vêsigal-idattil ummudaiya âstivai alittuppôtta ummudaiya gave not .-With harlots your property wasted your =udanê kumaran= agiya ivan vandav ivanukk-aga virundu- panninîrê" who is this man came immediately for this man feast have made?" Adarku-ttagappan: "maganê, nî eppôdum ennôd-irukkirây, enrân. enakksaid. To that the father: " 80M, you always with me =ellâm unnudaiyad=ây=irukkiradu.—Un sagôdaran=âgiya ivanô marittan. whatever is all yours is.-Your brother who is this man died, tirumbavum uyirttan; kanamar-ponan, tirumbavum kanappattan; anapadiyinale, again is alive; again was found; lost nam sandoshappattu magilchchiy-ay-irukka-vendume" enru sonnan enrar. we being merry gladshould be?" 80 spoke said.

MALAYALAM, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Madras Aux. B. S., 1884.)

ഒരു മനുഷ്കുന്നു രണ്ടു മക്കാം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിൽ ഇളയവൻ അപ്പനോടു : അപ്പാ, വസ്തക്കളിൽ എനിക്കു വരേണ്ടുന്ന പങ്കു തരേണമേ, എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു; അവനും മുതലിനെ അവക്ക പകതി ചെയ്യു. ഏറെ നാംകഴിയും റുമ്പെ ഇളയമകൻ സകലവും സ്വത്രപിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ദുരദേശ-തേരുക്കെ യാത്രപോയി അവിടെ ദുന്നടപ്പായി ജീവിച്ച തന്റെ വന്തു നാനാവിധമാക്കിക്കളഞ്ഞു. എല്ലാം ചെലവഴിച്ച ശേഷം ഈ ദേശത്തിൽ കഠിന് ക്ഷാമം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടു അവന്നു മുട്ടു വന്നു തുടങ്ങി. എന്നാറെ അവൻ പോയി ആ ഭേശത്തിലെ പൌരന്മാരിൽ ഒരുത്തനോടു പററി-ക്കൊണ്ടു; ആയവൻ അവനെ തൻെറ നിലങ്ങളിൽ പന്നികളെ മേയാൻ അയച്ചു. പന്നിക്യം തിന്നുനുമരപ്പയുറ്റ കൊണ്ടു തൻെറ വയറു നിറെപ്പാൻ അവൻ ആഗ്രഹിച്ചു എങ്കിലും ആരും അവന്നു കൊടുത്തില്ലു. അപ്പോഗം ബുല്ഡി തെളിഞ്ഞിട്ടു അവൻ പറഞ്ഞു: എൻറെ അപ്പൻറ എത്ര കൂലിക്കാർ അപ്പം തിന്നു ശേഷ്ടിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു, ഞാനോ വിശപ്പുകൊണ്ടു നശിച്ചുപോകുന്നു. ഞാൻ എഴനീററു എൻെറ അപ്പൻറെ അടുക്കലേക്കു പോയി അവദനാടു: അപ്പാ, ഞാൻ സാഗ്ഗ-രത്താടും നിന്നോടും പാപം ചെയ്യു. ഇനി നിന്റെ മകൻ എന്നു വിളിക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ യോഗ്ഗനല്ല, നിൻറെ കൂലിക്കാരിൽ ഒരുത്തനെ പോലെ എന്നെ ആക്കിക്കൊളേളണമേ, എന്നു പറയും. എന്നിട്ടു എഴുനീററു തന്റെ അപ്പന്റെ അടുക്കലേക്കു പോയി ; അവൻ ദൂരത്തുള്ളപ്പോയം തന്നേ അപ്പൻ അവനെ കണ്ടു കരളലിഞ്ഞു ഓടിച്ചെന്നു അവനെറ കഴുത്തിൽ കെട്ടിപ്പിടിച്ചു അവനെ ചുംബിച്ചു. മകൻ അവനോട്ട: അപ്പാ, ഞാൻ സ്വഗ്ത്തോടും നിന്നോടും പാപം ചെയ്യു ഇനി നിൻെറ മകൻ എന്നു വിളിക്കപ്പെടുവാൻ യോഗ്വനുമല്ല്, എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാറെ അപ്പൻ തന്റെ ഭാസരോടു: വേഗം മേല രമായ അങ്കി കൊണ്ടുവന്നു ഇവനെ ഉടുപ്പിപ്പിൻ, കൈക്കു മോതിരവും കാലുക്യ ക്കു ചെരിപ്പുകളും ഇടുവിപ്പിൻ. നാം ഭക്ഷിച്ച ആനന്ദിക്കു. ഈ എന്റെ മകൻ മരിച്ചവനായിരുന്നു തിരികെ ഉയിത്തു, കാണാതെ പോയവനായിരുന്നു കണ്ടുകിട്ടുകയും ചെയ്യവല്ലോ, എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു; അവർ ആനന്ദിച്ച തുടങ്ങി.

എന്നാൽ അവൻറെ റൂത്തമകൻ വയലിൽ ആയിരുന്നു, ആയവൻ വന്നു വീട്ടിനോടു അടുത്തുപ്പാം വാളിവും നൃത്തയോക്കുക്കുളം കേട്ടു, ബാല്യ-ക്കാരിൽ ഒരുത്തനെ വിളിച്ചു, ഇതെന്തു? എന്നു ചോദിച്ചും അവൻ അവനോടു പറഞ്ഞു: നിൻറെ സഹോദരൻ വന്നു നിൻറെ അപ്പൻ അവനെ സൌല്യത്തോടെ കിട്ടിയതുകൊണ്ടു വിരുന്നുകഴിച്ചും. അപ്പോം അവൻ കോപിച്ചു അകന്വേക് മനസ്സില്ലാഞ്ഞു; എന്നിട്ടു അപ്പൻ പുറത്തുവന്നു, അവനോടു അപേക്കിച്ചും. എന്നാറെ അവൻ അവന്നേടു: കാണ്ടലും ഇത്രവക്ഷായി ഞാൻ നിന്നെ സേവിക്കുന്നു, നിൻറെ കല്പന ഒരു നാളം ലംഘിച്ചതുമില്ല; എന്നാൽ എൻറെ ചങ്ങാതികളമായി ആനന്ദ്രിക്കേട്ടതിന്നു നീ ഒരിക്കലും എന്നുക്കു ഒർ ആടിൻകുട്ടി തന്നിട്ടില്ല. വേശ്രമാരോടു കൂടി നിൻറെ മുതൽ തിന്നുകളത്തെ ഈ നിൻറെ മുതൽ തിന്നുകളത്തെ ഈ തിൻറെ മകൻ വന്നപ്പോഴെക്കോ അവന്നായി വിരുന്നുകഴിച്ചുവല്ലോ, എന്നു ഉത്തരം ചൊല്ലി. അപ്പോം അവൻ അവനോടു പറഞ്ഞു: മകനേ, നീ എപ്പോഴം എന്നോടു കൂടെ ആകന്നുവല്ലോ; എനിക്കുള്ള എല്ലാം നിൻറേതു ആകന്നും. എന്നാൽ ഈ നിൻറെ സഹോദരൻ മരിച്ചവനായിക്കുന്നു, തിരികേ ഉയിർത്തു; കാണാതെ പോയവന്നായിരുന്നു, കണ്ടു കിട്ടിയിരിക്കയാൽ നാം ആനന്ദിച്ചു സ്വേത്തുക്കിക്കേണ്ടതല്ലോ ആകന്നും.

MALAYALAM, (STANDARD DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

Oru manushyannu raṇḍu makkal uṇḍây-irunnu. Adil ilayavan two Of them the younger to father: 80n8 born were. " appå, vastukkalil enikku varendunna pannu tarename," ennu parannu; avanum "father, of goods to me and he coming share must give," thus said: mudaline avarkku pagudi cheydu. Êre nal kaliyum mumbé ilaya magan property to them **s**hare made. Many days passing before younger sakalavum svarupichchu-kondu dûra- dêsattêkku yatra pôyi avide allgathered took distant to country journey having gone there durnnadapp =Ayi ilvichchu nanavidham= akki-kkalannu. tanre bad conduct become having lived lost. his property in various ways Ellåm ehelavalicheha sesham å désattil kathina kshamam undayittu avannu All after that in country severe spent famine having arisen to him muttu vannu tudanni. Ennâre avan pôyi A dêśattile pauranmaril went that in country of inhabitants want having come began. Then he oruttanôdu parrikkondu; âyavan avane tanre nilannalil pannigale mêypân ayachchu. with one joined himself; he him hi8 in fields pig8 to feed Pannigal tinnunna marappayaru kondu tange vayaru nireppan avan agrahichchu desired Pig8 ealing husks to fill he taking his belly Appôl buddhi telinnittu avan parannu: . ennilum Arum avannu koduttilla. anywhere any one to him did not give. Then clearing he said: 8en86 "enre appanre kûlikkâr appam ścshippikkunn-undu, Nano etra tinnu " my of father how many servants bread having eaten remaining visappu kondu nasichchu pogunnu. Nan elunirru enge appange adukkalêkku hunger taking perishing am going. I having risen my of father near avanôdu: 'appå, nan svarggattödum ninnôdum pâpam cheydu. pôyi having gone to him: 'father, I with heaven and with you 8in committed. magan ennu vilikkappeduvân yôgyan= alla, ninge kûlikkâril ninre Ini fit man am not, your to be called of servants Hereafter your -kkollênamê' paravum." Akki ennu Ennittu oruttane pôle enne having made must take' thus shall speak." **Accordingly** one tanre appanre adukkalêkku pôyi; avan dûrattull=appôl-tannê appan elunirru went; he at a distance then alone father having risen his father's near karal-aliññu ôdi =chchennu avanre kaluttil ketti-ppidichchu avane having seen heart-melting running having gone his in the neck embraced him Magan avanodu: "appa, nan svarggattodum ninnodum chumbichchu. avane The son to him: "father, I kissed. with heaven with you him ninge magan ennu vilikkappeduván yógyanum= ini chevdu papam to be called tit man having committed hereafter your 80%

alla," ennu pagaññu. Ennâre appan tange dâsarôdu: "vêgam mêl-ttaram-But father his to servants: "Quickly high class am not" thus spoke. áya anni kondu-vannu ivane uduppippin, kaikku môdiravum kálugalkku which is robe having brought this man dress, to the hand ring and to the leas cherippugalum iduvippin. Nam bhakshichchu anandikka. Î enre magan and sandals having eaten shall be merry. put on. We This my marichchavan= av -irunnu tirige uyirttu, kanade poyavanây dead man become having been again is living unseen gone man become having been kandu-kittugayum cheyduv= allo." ennu parannu; avar anandichchu tudanni. made is not?" thus said; seen finding they to be merry began.

Ennâl avange mûtta magan vayalil âyirunnu, âyavan vannu vittinôdu elder 80% in field was. he having come to the house adutt -appôl vádyavum nritya-ghoshannalum kêţţu. balyakkaril dancing and noises having heard of the servants approaching then music " id-endu?" ennu chôdichchu. Avan avanôdu paraññu: oruttane vilichchu. having called, "this what?" thus one inquired. Hе to him "ninre sahôdaran ninge appan avane saukhyattôde kiţţiyadukondu vannu "your brother your father him came healthy because has found virunnu kalikkunnu." Appôl avan kôpichchu agam =buguvān manass= is making." he having become angry house to enter Then feast appan purattu vannu, avanôdu apêkshichchu. Ennâre avan ennițțu illannu: was not; therefore father outside came, to him entreated. And varsham-åyi ñån ninne sêvikkunnu, ninge kalpana avanôdu: "kandâlum itra to him: " lo so many years I y016 am serving, your order oru-naļum lamghichchadum-illa; ennal enge channatigaļum-ayi anandikkenda. transgressed not: one day even but my with friends for being metry dinnu ní ori-kkalum enikku or attinkutti tannittilla. Věsyamárôdu kůdi ninge did not give. With harlots joined your to me one kid vou once even kalañña i ninge magan vann-appôlekkô avann-ayi virunnu · mudal tinnu property having eaten lost this your 8011 coming then for him feast kalichchuv -allo," ennu uttaram cholli. Appol avan avanodu parannu: "magane. have made is not?" so reply spoke. Then he to him spoke: " ni eppôlum ennôdu kûde agunnuv-allô; enikk -uļļadu ellām ningēdu agunnu. you always with me together are is not?; to me what is all yours is. ninre sahôdaran marichchavan-Ennâl î ay -irunnu, tirigė uyirttu; But this your brother dead man become having been again is living; kanade -pôyavan -ây =irunnu, kandu kiţţiy =irikkayâl nâm ânandichchu unseen gone man become having been, seen reached because is we santôshikkêndad -allô águnnu." must rejoice is not ? is."

KANARESE, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Madras Aux. B. S., 1867.)

ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಸ್ಟ್ರನಿಗೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಕ್ಕಳದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕವನು ಕಂದೆಗೆ, ಕಂದೆಯೇ, ಆಸ್ತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಬರೆತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಲನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ಕೊಡು, ಅಂದಾಗ, ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾರಿಟ್ಟನು- ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳ ಮೀಲೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವುಗನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ದೊರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ದುಂದುಗಾರನಾಗಿ ಬದುಕಿ, ತನ್ನ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟನು- ಅವನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವೆಚ್ಚಮಾಡಿದೆ ಮೇಲೆ, ಆ ದೇಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋರವಾದೆ ಬರ ಉಂಟಾಗಿ, ಅವನು ಕೊರತೆ ಪಡಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದನು- ಆಗ ಹೋಗಿ, ಆ ದೇಕಸ್ಥರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬುನನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡನು- ಇವನು ಅವನನ್ನು, ಹಂದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಯಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ, ತನ್ನ ಹೊಲಗಳಗೆ ಕಳುಬಸಿದನು. ಹೀಗಿರಲಾಗಿ, ಹಂದಿಗಳು ತಿನ್ನು ವಹಿಂಡಿಯಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಹೊಟ್ಟಿ ತುಂಬಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳ ಅಪ್ಪೆಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಯಾರೂ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ತಪ್ಪರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ನನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯ ಹತ್ತತ ವಿಷ್ಟ್ರೋ ಮೆಂದಿ ಕೂಲಿಯವರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬ ರೊಟ್ಟ ಉಂಟು? ಅದರೆ ನಾನು ಹತಿವೆಯಿಂದೆ ಸಾಯುತ್ತೇನೆ; ನಾನು ನಿದ್ದು, ನನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯ ಬಳಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಅವನಿಗೆ, ತಂದೆಸ್ಕೇ ಪರಶೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿಯೂ, ನಿನ್ನ ಮುಂದೆಯೂ, ಸಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ; ನಾನು ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಮಗನೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡ ಯೋಗ್ಯನಲ್ಲ; ನನ್ನನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನ ಕೂರಿಯವರಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಬ್ಬನಂತೆ ಮಾಡು, ಅನ್ನು ವೆನೆಂದು ಹೇಳ, ಎದ್ದು, ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯ ಬಳಗೆ ಬಂದನು. ಅವನು ಇನ್ನು ದೊರದಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ, ಅವನ ತಂದೆ ಅವನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ, ಅಂತಃಕರಣಪಟ್ಟು, ಓಡಿಬಂದು, ಅವನ ಕೊರಳನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದು, ಅವನನ್ನು ಮುದ್ದಿಟ್ಟನು- ಆದರೆ ಮಗನು ಅವನಿಗೆ ತಂದೆಯೇ! ಪರಶೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೊಧವಾಗಿಯೂ, ನಿನ್ನ ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ಪಾಪಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ- ನಾನು ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಮಗನೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಡ ಯೋಗ್ಯನಲ್ಲ, ಅನ್ನಲು, **ತಂದೆಯು ತನ್ನ ದಾಸರಿಗೆ, ಕ್ರೀಪ್ಟ್ರವಾ**ದ ಅಂಗಿ ತಂದು, ಅವನಿಗೆ ಹೊದ್ದಿಸಿರಿ; ಅವನ ಕೈಗೆ ಉಂಗರವನ್ನೂ, **ಪಾ**ದಗಳಿಗೆ ಕರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಿರಿ; ಮತ್ತು ಉಂಡು, ಆನಂದ ಪಡುವ; ಯಾಕಂದರೆ ಈ ನನ್ನ ಮಗನು ಸತ್ತವನಾಗಿದ್ದು, ತಿರಿಗಿ ಬದುಕಿದ್ದಾನೆ; ಕಳೆದು ಹೋದವನಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಶಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ಧಾನೆ, ಅಂದನು. ಆಗೆ ಆನಂದ ಪಡಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.

ಆದರೆ ಅವನ ಹಿರೇ ಮಗನು ಹೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದನು- ಅವನು ಬಂದು, ಮನೆಗೆ ಸವಿಸಾಬಸುವಾಗ, ಗಾನವನ್ನೂ ನಾಟ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳ, ಆಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ಕರೆದು, ಅದೇನೆಂದು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದನು- ಅವನು ಅವನಿಗೆ, ನಿನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮನು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆ, ಮತ್ತು ನಿನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯು ಅವನನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಸ್ಥವಾಗಿ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಕಾರಣ, ಔತಣಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಆಗಲವನು ಕೋಪಗೊಂಡು, ಒಳಗೆ ಬರಲೊಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದ ನು. ಆದದರಿಂದ ಅವನ ತಂದೆ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದು, ಅವನನ್ನು ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡನು- ಆದರೆ ಅವನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯುತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ತಂದೆಗೆ ಇಗೋ, ಇಷ್ಟು ವರುಷ ನಿನಗೆ ದಾಸನಾಗಿದ್ಧೇನೆ, ಎಂದಾದರೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಆಜ್ಜ್ಲೆ ಮಾರಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರ ಸಂಗಡ ಆನಂದಪಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀನು ನನಗೆ ಎಂದಾದರೂ ಅಡುಮರಿಯಾದರೂ ಕೂಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಸೂಳಯರ ಸಂಗಡ ತಿಂದ್ಭಿಬಿಟ್ಟ ಈ ನಿನ್ನ ಮಗನು ಬಂದಾಗ, ಅವನಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಔತಣಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ಧೀ, ಅಂದನು- ಆಗಲವನು ಅವನಿಗೆ, ಮಗನೇ, ನೀನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ನನ್ನ ಸಂಗಡ ಇದ್ಧೀ; ನನ್ನ ದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿನ್ನ ದೇ; ಆದರೆ ಆನಂದಸಂತೋಷಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು; ಯಾಕಂದರೆ ಈ ನಿನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮನು ಸತ್ತವನಾಗಿದ್ದು, ತಿರಿಗಿ ಬದುಕಿದ್ಧಾನೆ; ಕಳೆದು ಹೋದವನಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಶಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ಧಾನೆ, ಅಂದನು-

KANARESE, (STANDARD DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

Obba manushyanige ibbaru makkal-iddaru. Avaralli chikkavanu tamdege, to man One two 80118 were. Of them the younger to father "tamdeyê, astiyalli nanage baratakka pâlannu nanage kodu," amd-aga, badukannu "father! in property to me coming share to me give," said, then, avarige, pâl-iţţanu. Kelavu dinagaļa mêle chikka maganu ellâ kodisikomdu. to them share gave. A few of days after younger 8013 having gathered dûra-dêśakke horatu, alli dumdugaran= agi baduki, tanna Astiyannu far to country having gone, there spendthrift having become lived, hålu-mådibittanu. Avanu ella vechcha-madida mêle, A dôśadalli ghôrav-âda ruin made. Hе all expense made after, that in country umtagi, hara avanu korate-padal= årambhisidanu. Âga A hôgi famine having arisen, Then having gone those he want to feel began. désastharalli obbanannu homdikomdanu. Ivanu avanannu, hamdigalannu of inhabitants joined. one This man him, pigs méyisuvadakke, tanna holagalige kaluhisidanu. Hîg-iral-âgi, hamdigalu tinnuva to fields sent. Thus being which eat pigs himdiyimda tanna hotte tumbisikolla apêkshisid-âga yârû avanige kodalilla. Âga desired then any one to him gave not. Then to fill with bran his belly "nanna tamdeya hattara tepparisi-komdu. eshtô mamdi kûliyavarige tumba sensible becoming, "my of father near how many people to servants rotți umțu! âdare nânu hasiveyimda sâyuttêne; nânu eddu nanna tamdeya I with hunger die; I having risen my of father bread there is! but avanige 'tamdeyê ! paralôkakke virêdhav-agiyû, ninna mumdeyû, balige near having gone to him 'father! to heaven contrary your before also, papa-mad-iddhêne; nanu innû ninna magan-emdu kareyalpada yôgyan- alla: to be called fit man am not: sin have committed; I still your 80% ninna kûliyavaralli obban-amte madu, annuven "-emdu nannannu your of servants one like make,' I will say'' so having said. tanna tamdeya balige bamdanu. Avanu innu dûradall= iruv =âga eddu. yet at a distance was when his of father near came. He having risen, amtahkarana-pattu, odi avana tamde avanannu nôdi -bamdu. him having seen pitying, running having come, his his father avanannu muddittanu. Adare maganu avanige, "tamdeyê! biddu koralina mêle kissed. But 80n to him, "father! of neck upon having fallen him paralôkakke virôdhav-ågiyû ninna mumdeyû papa-mâd-iddhêne. Nanu innu ninna your before also sin have committed. I still your contrary to heaven

magan-emdu kareyalpada yogyan- alla," annalu; tamdeyu tanna dasarige, to be called fit man am not," when said; father hie to servante, " śręshthav-ada amgi tamdu avanige hoddisiri; avana kaige umgarayannû. robe having brought to him put on; his to hand ring also. pådagalige keragalannû kodiri; mattu umdu anamda-paduva; yak-amdare give; and having eaten merry let us be; why if you say shoes also to feet tirigi baduk=iddhane; kaledu hodavan= i nanna maganu sattavan= ag=iddu dead man having been again alive śikk- iddhane," amdanu. Aga anamda-padal-arambhisidaru. ag=iddu Then merry to be they began. is," said. having been found Âdare avana maganu holadalli iddanu. hirê Avanu bamdu. manege But elder in field 80n was. He having come, to house ganavannů natyavannů kêli, alugalalli samipisuv=aga, obbanannu approaching when, singing and dancing having heard, of servants one "ad=ên" -emdu vicharisidanu. Avanu avanige, " ninna "that what" having said enquired. having called, He to him, " your bamd-iddhane; mattu ninna tamdeyu avanannu svasthav-agi tirigi tammanu younger brother has come; and your father him healthy again homdida karana, autana madis-iddhane." Agal-avanu kopagomdu. olage did obtain therefore feast has made." Then he anger having taken, inside iddanu. Adadarimda avana tamde horage bamdu ollade avanannu to come not willing was. Therefore . his father outside having come bėdikomdanu. Adare avanu pratyuttarav-agi tamdege, "igô, ishtu varusha ninage to father, "lo, so many years to you begged. But hв as reply dåsan-åg-iddhêne; emd-Adarû ninna ajñe mîralilla; Adagyû nanna servant once even your order not transgressed; yel my snéhitarasamgada ánamda-paduvadakke nínů nanage emd-ádarů ádu-mariy-ádarů with friends merry to be you to me once even kid even Adare ninna badukannu sûleyarasamgada timdu-bitta i ninna maganu kodalilla. But your with harlots who ate away this your did not give. living bamd-åga, avanigôskara madis-iddhi," amdanu. autana Agal-avanu avanige have made," he said. for him feast came when, Then he to him, "maganê, nînu yâvâgalû nannasamgada iddhî; nannad-ellâ ninnadê; âdare ânamdaare; mine all yours only; but merriment "son, you always with me i ninna tammanu sattavan= samtôsha- pada -bêk-ag-ittu; yak- amdare to feel was necessary; why if you say this your younger brother dead man tirigi baduk-iddhane; kaledu hodavan-ag-iddu, åg=iddu. śikk-iddhane," having been, again lost gone man having been found is," alive i8 ; amdanu.

said.

KANARESE LANGUAGE, (BADAGA DIALECT).

(Madras Aux. B. S., 1890.)

ಒಬ್ಬ ಮೆನಿಚಗೆ ಎರಡು ಮೆಕ್ಕ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಅವಕರ್ಟ್ಫೋಗೆ ಕುನ್ನವರಿ ಅಪ್ಪರ್ಸ: ಅಪ್ಪಾ! ಆಸ್ತ್ರಿಯೊ ಯೆನಗ ಬಸ್ಪು ಕೂರ ಯನಗೆ ತಾ ಎಮ್ಜನೆ, ಅವೆ ಅವೆಕಗೆ ಬದುಕ ಕೂಗ್ಹ್ರಚ್ಯ ಅ. ಜ್ಯೋಚಿ ಜಿನಗ್ಲಿಂದೆ ಕುನ್ನ ಮಾತಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾವೆ ಸೇತಿಯುಂಡು, ದೊರೆ ದೇಚಗೆ ಕಡೆದು ಹೋಗಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟವಾನಾಗಿ ಬದಿಕೆ, ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕಲ್ಲಾವೆ ಬೀಟಾ, ಹ್ಟಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಬುಟ್ಟ. ಆಲೆ ಅವೆಕ್ಟ್ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವೆ ಬೆಚ್ಚ್ ಮಾಡಿದೆದೆಮ್ದುನೆ, ಆ ದೇಚ ಬಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ, ಅನಹಂಜ ಉಟ್ಟಾತು; ಅವೆಕಗ ಕಟವೊಟ ಆಪದುಗಾತು. ಆಗ ಅವತ ಹೋಗ, ಆ ದೇಚದವಕರ್ಟ್ಫೋಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಗೆರಸ್ತನ ಸೇದೂಂಣತ. ಎವತ ಅನೆತನ ಹಂದಿಯ ಮೇಸೋದುಗ ತನ್ನೊ ಹಿಲಗೆ ಕ್ಟೇಗಿದೆತ. ಇತ್ತಹಡೋನೆ ಹಂದಿ ತಿಂಬ ತೌಡೂಂದೆ ತನ್ನ ಹೊಟ್ಟಿ ಕುಂಬಿಸೋದುಗೆ ಆಸೆ ಪಟ್ಟು ; ಆಲೆ ದಾರೂ ಅವರ್ಷ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಇಲ್ಲೆ - ತನ್ನ ಬುದ್ದಿ ತನಗ ಬಪ್ಪನೆ, ಅವರ್ತ ಯೆನ್ನ -ಸ್ಪನ ಸಾರೆ ಯೇಚೋ ಕೂಲಿಯವಕಗೆ ದೊಟ್ಟಿ ಬೇಕಾದಾಚಗೆ ಮಿಾಪಿ ಹಡದೆ; ಆಲೆ ನಾಪ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸೂಂದ ಸತ್ತನೆ. ನ್ಯಾ ಯೈದ್ದು, ಕಡೆದು, ಯೆನ್ನ ಪುನ ಸಾರೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಅವ್ಯಗ: ಅಪ್ಪಾ! ಮೇಲೋಕಗೆ ಬಿರೋದಾಗಿಯೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಮುಂದಾಡೂ ಸಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ನಾಪ ಇನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನ ಮಾತ್ರೀಂದು ಕೊರಚಿಸಿಯುಂಬದುಗೆ ತಕ್ಕವಹ ಅಲ್ಲ ; ಯೆನ್ನ ನಿನ್ನ ಕೂಲಿಯವೆಕರ್ಟ್ಫೇಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬನ ಮಾಕೆ ಮಾಡುನ್ನನೆ, ಎಂದು ಹ್ಹೇಗಿ, ಯ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ತನ್ನ ಪ್ಪನ, ಸಾರೆ ಬನ್ನ ಹಿ ಆಲೆ ಅವೆ ಇನ್ನು ದೊರದೊ ಇಬ್ಬನೆ, ಅವೆಪನಪ್ಪತ ಅವಪನ ನೋಡಿ, ಕರ್ಬುಕತ್ತಿ, ಓಡಿ ಬಂದು, ಅವಪನ ಗ್ವತ್ತು-ಮೇಲೆ ಬ್ಬುದ್ದು, ಅವೆತನ ಮುತ್ತಿಕ್ಕಿದೆತ- ಆಲೆ ಮಾತಿ ಅವೆತಗ: ಅಪ್ಪಾ! ಮೇಲೋಕಗ ಬಿರೋದಾಗಿಯೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಮುಂದಾಡೂ ಪಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನ ಮಾತ್ರೀಂದು ಕೊರಚಿಸಿಯುಂಬದುಗ ನಾಪ ತಕ್ಕವಪ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಎನ್ನ ಪ್ರ ಆಗ ಆಪು ತನ್ನ ಜೀವಿತಿಗಾರರುಗ: ಬೇಗನ ಒಳ್ಳೊಳ್ಳಯ ಚೀಲೆ ಹೊತ್ತು ಬಂದು, ಅವ್ಯಗ ಹೊಜೆಸಿವಿ; ಅವ್ಯನ ಕ್ರೆಗೆ ಉಂಗರವವೂ ಕಾಖುಗ ಕರವವೂ ಕೂಡಿವಿ- ಇನ್ನು ತಿಂದು ಕುಸಾಲೆ ಆಸ್ಮೋಲ- ಯೇಕಾಂದಲೆ ಈ ಯೆನ್ನ ಮಾತಿ ಸತ್ತವ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ತಿರಿಗಿ ಬದಿಕಿದ್ದನೆ; ಅರೆಂದ್ರೋದೆವ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದನೆ, ಎನ್ನ - ಆಗ ಕುಸಾಲೆ ಆಪದುಗ ಹೊರವಟ್ಟರು.

ಆಲೆ ಅನೆಕನ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾತಿ ಹೊಲದೊ ಇದ್ದೆ ಅನೆಕ್ಟು ಬಂದು, ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಾರೆ ಆಪನೆ, ಹರೆಕ್ಟೂಲವೂ ಆಟವವೂ ಕ್ಷೇತು, ಜೀವಿತಿಗಾರರ್ಟ್ಟೇಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬನ ಕೊರಚೆ, ಅದೇನಾಂದು ಬೆಚರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಅನ್ಕ ಅನ್ಕಗೆ: ನಿನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮಕ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ನೆ, ಅದುಗಾಗಿ ಅನಕನ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಓಸ್ಯೆಂಗೆ ಕಂಡದುನೆಂದ ನಿನ್ನ ಪುಕ ತೀನಿಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ನೆ, ಎನ್ನ ಕಳಗೆ ಅನಕ ಕೋಪ ಆಗಿ, ಓ್ಟಗೆ ಬರ ಕೊಳ್ಳಾಂದು ಇದ್ದ ಆ ಆದೆದುನೆಂದ ಅನಕನಪ್ಪಕ ಹೊರಾಚುಗೆ ಬಂದು, ಅನಕಗೆ ತಮರಿಕೆ ಹ್ಟೇಗಿ ಕೊರಚಿದೆ ಆ ಆಲೆ ಅನಕ ತನ್ನ ಪುಕಗೆ ಮರುತ್ತರಾಗಿ: ಎದೆಗೇ, ಈಸು ಬರಿಚನಿನಗೆ ಗೀದೆ ಪ್ರವಿದಾಲೆಯೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಪುಣೆಯ ಮಾರುಲೆ; ಆಲೆಯೂ ಯೆನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಚಗಾರರ ಕೋಡ ಕುಸಾಲೆ ಆಪದುಗೆ ನೀ ಯೆನಗೆ ಎಂದಾಲೆಯೂ ನಿನ್ನ ಪುಣೆಯ ಮಾರುಲೆ; ಆಲೆಯೂ ಹೆಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆ ಆಲೆ ಸ್ಟೂಯೆಯರ ಕೋಡ ನಿನ್ನ ಬದುಕ ತಿಂದು ಬುಟ್ಟ ಈ ನಿನ್ನ ಮಾತಿ ಬಂದೆದೆ ಮ್ಯನೆ, ನೀ ಅನಕಗಾಗಿ ತೀನಿಮಾಡಿಸಿದೆ ಎನ್ನ ಆ ಆಗೆ ಅನಕಗೆ: ಮಗನೇ, ನೀ ಯೇಗ್ಬುವವೂ ಹೆನ್ನ ಕೋಡ ಇದ್ದೇ; ಹೆನ್ನ ದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿನ್ನ ದುತಾ ಆಕೆ ಕುಸಾಲೆಯೂ ಚರ್ಚ್ವಾಚವೂ ಆಪದಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಕಾಂದೆಲೆ ಈ ನಿನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮಕ ಸತ್ತವನಾಗಿದ್ದು, ತಿರಿಗಿ ಬದಿಕಿದ್ದ ನೆ, ಅರಂದ್ಹೋದವನಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದ ನೆ, ಎನ್ನ ಆ-

KANARESE, (BADAGA DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

Obba manichaga eradu makkl-iddaru. Avakarlôge kunnavam One to man two RONR were. Of them the younger to father: "appå! yenaga bappa kûra yenaga tâ'' emmane, avam avakaga Astivo "father! in property to me coming share to me give" when to them baduka kûr -aachcham. Jochi jinag=himde kunna mati ellava sêtiyumdu, living share made. A few days after younger son all having gathered, dûra -dêchaga kadedu hôgi alli kettavamn= ági badiki, tanna distant to country passed having gone there bad man having become lived baduk-ellåva biri, hlå-mådibuttam. Åle avam ellåva bechcha-mådidad-ommane, living all wasting. ruined. But he all expense dêcha bakkella anahamcha uţţâtu; avamga taţamoţa âpadugâtu. Âga avam that country severe arose: to him want famine Then hôgi. å dêchadavakarlôge obba gerastana sêdûmnam. Evam avamna having gone, that of inhabitants one householder joined. This man him hamdiya mêsôduga tann=holaga klêgidam. Itto hadône hamdi timba taudûmda to feed his to field ent. Thus being pig s eating with husks tanna hotte tumbisôduga ase pattam; ale darû avamga kotta-ille. Tanna buddi desire felt; but anyone to him gave not. His sense to fill his belly tanaga bappane avam: "yenn appana saro yêchô kûliyavakaga dotti " my of father near how many to servants coming he: sattane. hadade; ale nam illi hasûmda Nam vleddu. miri bêkádáchaga here from hunger but I excessive i8; rising necessary kadedu, yenn- appana såre hôgi, avamga: 'appå! mê-lôkaga birôd-ågiyû ninna passing, my of father near going, to him: 'father! to heaven contrary Nam innu ninna mat-imdu korachisiyumbaduga mumdådû påpa mådidem. before also sin have committed. I still your 80% to be called takkavam alla; yenna ninna kûliyavakarlôge obbana mâke mâdunnane," emdu of servants like make," fit man am not; me your one Ale avam såre bannam. innu durado vleddu tann-appana hlêgi. having said, rising his of father near But he came. yet at a distance ôdi -bamdu, karlukatti, avamna ibbane. avamn-appam avamna nodi, him having seen, pitying, running having come his father while was his Ale mâti avamga: "appâ! glattu mêle mutt-ikkidam. avamna bluddu, neck upon having fallen kissed. But son to him: "father! him

mô-lôkaga birôd-agiyû ninna mumdadû papa -madidem. Innu ninna mat-îmdu your before also sin have committed, still to heaven contrary your alla" korachisiyumbaduga nam takkadavam ennam. Âga appara tanna am not" to be called I fit man eaid. Then father his jîvitigâraruga: "bêgana oll-olleya chîle hottu bamdu, avamga borisivi; avamna to servants: "quickly very good robe having brought, to him put on: kaiga umgaravavû kâluga keravavû kodivi; innu timdu kusåle åpôm. to leg and sandals give; and having eaten merry let us be. to hand åg-iddu tirigi badik-iddane; aramd-Yêk= Amdale ì yenna måti sattavam son dead man having been again living is: Why if you say this my sikk -iddane," ennam. Ága kusale apaduga horavattaru. ag≠iddu gone man having been found is," Then merry to be said.they commenced.

Ale avamna dodda mati holado iddam. Avam bamdu. manega såre But his elder son in the field was. He having come to house near harekôlavû âţavavû kļētu, jîvitigârarlôge obbana apane. korachi. and dancing having heard of servants musio one having called, while got "ad=ên" - âmdu becharane mâdidam. Avam avamga: "ninna tammam to him: "your made He ' that what' inquiry younger brother =iddane, adug=agi avamna tirigi Osherige kamdadunemda ninn=appam tini for that him again healthy because found your father feast mådis-iddane," ennam. Åga avam kopa âgi vloge bara kollamdu iddam. said. Then he anger having become inside to come unwilling was. Adadunemda avamn-appam horâchuga bamdu, avamga tamarike outside having come to him satisfaction having said his father Therefore korachidam. Âle avam tann-appamga maruttar-âgi: "edagê, îsu baricha ninaga But he his to father "lo! so many years to you as reply called. emd=âleyû ninn =appaneya mîrule; áleyű yenna snêchagárarakôda gidem; have served; once even your order not transgressed; but my with friends kusâle âpaduga ni yenaga emd-âleyû omdu âdumariy-âleyû tappile." Âle merry to become you to me once even one kid even did not give." But slûvevarakôda ninna baduka timdu-butta i ninna niati bamdad-emmane. with harlots your living who are away this your 801 came avamg=âgi tîni mâdiside," ennam. Âga avamga: "maganê, nî yêgluvavû yennakôda for him feast have made" said. Then to him: "son you always with me iddê; yennad-ella ninnadutam; ale kusaleyu chachchochava apad-agi are; mine all yours alone; but merry glad to become was necessary. tammam vêk =åmdale i ninna sattavan =åg=iddu, tirigi badik -iddane. why if you say this your younger brother dead man having been again alive araind= hôdavan -åg=iddu sikk= iddane," ennam. lost gone man having been found is"

RAJMAHALI, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Caloutta Auxiliary Bible Society, 1881.)

Ort malek iwrmager bechchár. Chudeh tambakon awdyah, O abba bíteki bakrath enge anysíth athe qata. Anko ah arik chágkeh chichah. Pulond dini dokkeh chud maqeh goteni tungah ante gech désik urqqeh ekyah, ante ano tangki bíten dagraha kájeno oggyah. Goteni oggyah ani á désino akáleth utráth ante áh kírwaroti jejyah. Ah á désiki ort malen birgrkeh ano dókoti jejyah; ani ah ahin kise charátroti tang ketek teyah. Ante áh kisth mogáth á choprat tangki kochon urdoti uglechah, je néreh gote ahik chiylah. Ani ah bijorarkeh awdyah, Eng abba adano, ikondi bérni kudurik lapeth égríth ante én kíret keyin. En chócheken eng abba bahak éken, ante athin awden, O abba én merg panteno, ante ning bahano papen kudken. Ante aneke én ningad ánuwr joker maleken; je ningki bérni kuduri chow engen ménja. Ankeh ah chochah ante tambako bahak ekyah. Ah gechi behnihi, tambakoh ahin tundkeh chengjyah, ante bong kitrkeh ahin bangretrah ante chumqah. Tangadeh ahin awdyah, O abba én merg panteno, ante ning bahano papen kudken, ante anoke nandu ningad anuwr joker maleken. Tambakoh, tang chákriyarin awdyah, Gotente éru pinderen ondrker ahin chuytra ante ahiki tetuno augtin, qedno jutan attra ante lega nam laplet ante apokárlet; í engadeh keyp menjah, je ancke nandu jiyaryah, ewjyah je aneke anduwrah. Ante ár apokároti jejyár.

Ahiki mégro tangadeh á gari keteno dokyah: kirneh áh ada atgi angskeh lale póge ki sadin menjah. Ante ort chákriyan bíkkeh, íth, indrth ány menjah? Ah ahin awdyah. Ningdoh barchah ante abboh ahin égu qani andah álagkeh boje nanyah. Anko áh rókarkeh ule koroti mag menlah: je ahi tambakoh urqqeh ahin bórtrah. Ah tambakon awdekirtrah, Tunda inond bacheri én ningen séwah dókin ante ikonno gote ningki ukmen tuwleken, je én eng sangaleri sangal apokárlen athik nín ikonne gote maqond ég maqon enge qatleki, je ningki bíten langwino ongyah, á ningadeh barchah, ani nín ahi lagki boje nanyah. Anko áh ahin awdyah, O engade nín eng sangal jugek behne, engkíth áth ningkíth; je í ningdoh keyp menjah je nandu ujih, ewjyah je anduwrah álagkíth name lalopároti ante apokároti behíth.

GONDI, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Allahabad, 1895.)

बीरं पादमीनीर रन्ड मर्वं मत्तीर्वं . पनि पीरां रीपाटान तुप्तान दादान कतुर , ए दादा धनते जी तुस नावा उद्दीता घट नाकुन सीम। तब भीर भीदन भवनी सन्यत तूसी सीतुर। वक्षे वियां चित्रे पायों कि चुड़र मरी सब बारांगे इकही कीसी कबदेय ताक्सी इनुर पनि प्रगा बुरी कामते दिन विते कीसोरे पंपनी धन माइची सीतुर । वस्के पीर सब बारांगे माइचेतुर चस्के पद देशते बड़ी चकास चर्त चिन चीर कंगाल चाया सातुर । चिन चीर घट देशानीर मन्दानवारिकंना रीपाटास उंदीना दगा इंजी सागतुर जी भीन भपनीर नैस्त्रने पहींग मेइतास रोइतुर । भनि भीर भी क्षीमींगनास वविष्कुन पहींग तिन्दुंग अपनी पीर निषताल चाड़े मान्द्र चनि वहे भीन्य वारंड विके सियी। तब चीन सुरत पात पनि पीर इतुर नावीर दादानीक वक्षे चाकर्क मन्दानुक जीन्कना सारी पिखाता पनि नेबा दगा कर्ष सायितीना । नवा तेच्छी पपनी दादाना पीरी दाका पनि पोन से दन्दाका . ए दादा नवा स्रगैता विवद पनि नीवा सुने पाप कीतीना । नना इस्तर नीवीर मर्री इन्चइताना जीग हिन्ने पायीन . नाजुन पपनीर पाकर्वना रीपाटाल उंड़ीना लेका वने कीम। पनि घीर तेच्छी घपनी दादाना सृष्टिस ताकतुर। पे भीर अवर्ष मत्तीर कि भीनीर दादाल भीन इस्सी दाया कीतुर भनि विच्छीकुन भीना वर्रेट बिपटे कीसी भीन चूने कीतुर। मरीं भीन से इतुर . ए दादा नका खगैना विवह भनि नीवा सुबे पाप कीतीना नवा इसुर नीवीर मर्री इन्चइताना जीग दिन्ने भायीन। पे दादाल भपनीन चानार्मुन इसुर. नइनक्ष से नइनक दिकरी भएने पसइची भीन पीड़सहाड़ भनि भीना कैदे सुद्दा भनि काल्याने सरपूर्क करसङ्ख . पनि सन्धाट तिन्दाकम पनि पानन्द केकम । बारीकि एर नावीर सर्री सासी सत्तीर इस्तुर पिस्तीर . रच्छी मत्तीर इस्तर पुड़तीर . चनि चीर्क पानन्द किया सातुर्क ॥

विनीर जेठी मरी नेदे मत्तार . चिन जब चोर वासीर रीता सुद्दिस चन्नतुर तब वाजा चिन येंदाना चेंग केंजतुर । चिन चीर चानकंना रीपाटाल उंड़ीतुन चपनी सुद्दिस नेदसी पूछे कीतुर दद वाज चान्द। चीर चीन से इत्तर . नीवीर तम्मुर वातीर चिन नीवीर दादाल भीज कीतीर ददेन जाने कि चीन भन्नी चंगी पन्तीर । पे चीर सींगा चातुर चिन रीपा इन्दाल कि ची मायीर तब चीनीर दादाल बाइरी वासी चीन मने किया लातुर । चीर जवाब सीसी चपनी दादान इत्तर . इरा नचा दचीं वर्षांगनाल नीवा टइल कियातीना चिन वपीर नीवा इकमतुन कि टार कियोन चिन दन्मा नाकुन वपीर उंड़ी येटीना पीका गदा कि सेवी कि नचा चपनी मीत्कना मंग चानन्द कियोग। पे जब नीवीर पर मरीं वातुर जी विक्स्तान ना संग नीवा सन्यत तिग्जेतीर तब इन्मा चीना काने भीज कीतीनी। चीर चीन से इत्तर . ए मरीं इन्मा सगदिन नावा संग चान्दी चिन जो बारांगे नावा चान्द घद सब नीवा चान्द। पे चानन्द कियाना चिन चानन्द मायाना उचित मत्ता . बारीकि एर नीवीर तम्मुर सासी मत्तर चिन पिसतीर . रच्छी मत्तीर चिन पुटतीर ॥

GÖNDÍ, (KÖLÂMÎ DIALECT).

(Captain W. Haig, 1896.)

Ökkön inmäs anden amnung indeng bala kol ander. Attad okkod bala tsinnam ēnnān, Bā, anyēt vāļā anukor. Attād anyēt tāknēt indēng vāļţāl kāksitēn. Mut konning divasānī attanā jingī attanā okko jāgāt ghum kākter. Marī veņdo kod adāvīt tirghen siden. Attīn gammat kaknā attanā paisāl udāptē. Amnē mulkēt je paisāl andēv adhāv paisāl pārtiriptēn. Amnēt paisāl titē apūd āmulku duskāl pāttīn. Apūd amnūng harām iddin marī attāt kuriten okkondoho mās aņden amnē ellāng sidden. Amne mirat takten apūd tānnē vēgātu turel mīpēng panaktēn. Apūd bhūsī mipēng dhānīten bhūsī tīntnā dhanītēn. Apūd amnūng en naçī engto. Marī amnē kandl ughadilte. Āmdenten annēt tāknē ellāt engedmāsur andār. Amnūng tinēng unēng pherat ipātl opādhāv an itting karung tikhkhātūn. Marī ittād sultnā tāknē ēllāng sāhatūn amnūng ēnātūn "Bā, innet diyamnet aprādhī andātūn. Ittāt innēt āntānā ērē. Ittēts anu innē ēllāt sālār āp Inang entna attad sultna tannet takne merat vatten. Am dhav anden apud amnet tak ölten amnung lobhavattin amnung oltna tuten. Am bala oltna amne mak kil kamteng sumtēn. Marī enten "Ba, innet diyamnet aprādhi aņdātun, marī innet bālā ene kādung tānā tote tāk enten avval tād pūl jode kotār innāng tānne māsarū idten. Āmne vendet öngöram turasur. Amne gettat kedl tödpur. Inded tint untna gammat kaknam. Anyet bālā tiktāndēn mār pānām vāttēn am opādgēlād indēd opātē. Marī amd gammat kaliā ādtēn.

Amnét döhö bälä vēgātūng aṇḍēn ēllāng vāṭṭēn, marī amnūng eṅdēkād pāḍēkād vin vāṭṭīn. Amd tannē māsurūng vēltölttēn iṅḍēḍ ittāvās tāṅg ēndhātīr? Marī āmdēntēn innēd döhö törēn vāttēn. Amd avval āḍsēddēn Innēt tāknē amnūng māndirēsā, gōjāmāī pāṭṭē sākör tinēng iṭṭēng apūḍ amnūng kātī vāttīn, amēllāng sittötēn. Amnét tāk bōdhēt văttē. Amnūng möktēn lākhtēn. Apūḍ bāēṅgēḍ varsūl ēddēr innēt tsākarī kahātūn, innēt iḍtā gōṭṭīng tāṇā moḍā kāktötēn. Ināng aṅtnā anūng mēkēne kövē annē sōbtyākunnīv kaddī sītōtēn ōḍkādung. (Jiṅdripan kāknā attanā paisā kharāh kāknā sōbtyākarūn adālung tinēng ēḍhātiv. Mīpnā attanā paisā kharāh kahātīn adung sāṭhī ān paisā çitdyātōtēn. Amdēntēn bālānī sārē pudunā anyēt merāt aṇḍātī ellāt je aṇḍāt tsīr, kuṭēl, edl, bhāṇḍī idattanā innē tē aṇḍā. Innēt tōrēn tiktāṇḍēn mār sūtēn, dunyālō pāl çitāṇḍēn mār opāṭēn āmnēt bhēṭī yaddīn khusī āmnēt kāk tād pāhijē.

SANTALI, (STANDARD DIALECT) (BENGALI CHABACTER).

(Benagaria, 1896.)

মিৎ হড়রেন বারেয়া কোড়া হপনকিন তাহেঁকানতায়া। আর উনকিন মতরে হুডিঞইঃ দ আপাত এ মেতাদেয়া, এ বাবা, ইঞ্রে পাড়াওঃ মেনাঃআংরেয়াঃ বাথরা দেন এম কাতিঞ্চম। আদ আইদারিতেৎএ হাটিঞ্জাৎকিনা। খানগে থোড়া দিন তায়ম উনি হুডিঞ হপন দ দানা-মাঃকো দামটাওকাতে মিৎটেইঃ দাঙ্গিঞ দিদোমতেয়ে চালাওএনা. আর অণ্ডে দ লুচা লামট দিন होना ७८७ তा हिंका न छात्राः व जाहाम नाहाम दिवस्या । यात्र मानामाः दिवस्य छेवला छवला दिवस्य তায়র্থান ওনা দিলোমরে মিৎটেইঃ আঁট আকাল হোয়েনা, আর উনি দ রেঙ্গেজঃএ এহপ্এনা। খানগে দেনকাতে ওনা দিদোমরেন মিৎটেন রায়োতঠেনএ লেওঠেয়েনা, আর উনি দ আইঃআঃ ভহ্টা জায়গাতেয়ে কোলকাদেয়া স্থকরি গুপি। আদ স্থকরিকোকো জমএৎ তাইেঁকান চোক-লাঃতে আইঃআঃ লাইঃ পেঃরেইঃএ গাগজঃকান তাহেঁকানা, মেনখান অকয়হঁ বাকো এমায়কান তাহেঁকানা। ধানগে চেতাওএন্তেয়ে মেনকেৎআ, আপুঞ্রেন তিনাঃ মুনিদকোরেয়াঃ জমাঃ সারেড়ঃকানতাকোআ; মেনখান ইঞ দ রেঙ্গেইঃতে নণ্ডেঞ বেণ্ডাওঃকানা। বেরেৎকাতে-আপুঞ্চেনইঞ চালাঃ আ আরইঞ মেতায়া, এ বাবা, সের্মারেয়াঃ আর আম দামাংরেঞ কাইআ-কাৎআ, আমরেন হপন আর ঞুমগঃ লেকগেঞ বাংকানা; আমরেন মিৎটেন মুনিস লোকাঞমে বাড়ে। খানগে বেরেৎকাতে আইংরেন আপাতঠেনএ হেইংএনা। মেনথান সাঙ্গিঞরেয়ে তাহেঁ-কানরেগে উনিরেন আপাত দয় ঞেল ঞামকেদেয়া আর মাঁয়াঁগে হেইঃআদেয়া, আর ঞির দেনকাতেয়ে ককেকেদে আরএ চঃচঃআদেয়া। মেনথান হপনএ মেতাদেয়া, এ বাবা. সেমা রেয়াঃ আর আম দামাংরেঞ কাইআকাৎ আ, আমরেন হপন আর ঞুমগঃ লেকগেঞ বাংকানা। মেনখান আপাততেৎ দ আইঃরেন গোলামকোএ মেতাৎকোআ, দৈন বোগে উতার ওয়োন আঙ্করপ ওডোক আগু হৎকাতে হরঃ আয়পে, আর উনিয়াঃ তিরে মুন্দাম আর জাঙ্গারে থাপিও-আয়পে, আর মন্তত্ত্বন হেদেইঃ দেকরেজঃমা; এন্তে সুই ইঞ্রেন হপন গইঃগেয়ে তাহেঁকানা আর এ জিউএৎ রুখাড়এনা, আৎগেয়ে তাহেঁকানা আরএ ঞামএনা। খানগে হেদেইঃ সেকরেজঃকো পর্তনকেৎআ।

মেনধান উনিরেন মারাং হপন দ থেতরেয়ে তাহেঁকানা; আর ওড়াঃএ হেইঃ সোর এনরে রাংরিজএ আঞ্জম ঞামকেৎআ। থানগে মিৎটেণ গুতিকোড়া হহ সোরকাতেয়ে খুড়িয়াউআনা ওনাকো দ চেৎকানা মেন্তে। উনি দয় মেতাদেয়া, বাংমা বকমএ হেইঃ আকানা, আর আপুম দ মিৎটেইঃএ ভজআকাৎআ নিরপনএ ঞাম রুআড়কেদে তেড়ং। থানগেয়ে রাঙ্গাওএনা আর বলঃ বায় রেবেনলেনা। আদ উনিরেন আপাত ওডোক হেইঃএন্তেয়ে মসক্সিয়েদেকান তাহেঁকানা। মেনথান উনি দ রড় রুআড়কাতে আপাতএ মেতাদেয়া, নঁঃঅঁয় কুনাঃ সের্মা আমচেন গোলামইঞ থাটাওএৎআ আর আমঃ হকুম তিসরেই বাঞ তাড়াম পারমআকাৎআ, এনরেই ইঞে দ তিসরেই মিৎটেইঃ মেরম হপনগে বাম এমআকাওআদিঞা, জেমন ইঞ্রেন গাতেকো তুলুইঃ ইঞ হেসেইঃ সেকরেইঃকোঃ। মেনথান কুসম্বিকো তুলুইঃ আমাঃ আইদারিয়ে গাদাও-আকাৎ কুই হপনমেয়ে হেইঃএনরে মিৎটেইঃএম ভজআকাৎআ। মেনথান উনি দয় মেতাদেয়া, বাছা, আম দ জাওগে ইঞ্জুলুইঃ মেনামা, আর জত ইঞাংকো দ আমাঃ কানগেয়া; মেনথান হেকেঃ সেকরেজঃ আর রাজাঃগে চাহিয়ে, এন্তে কুই বকম দ গইংগেয়ে তাহেঁকানা আরএ জিউএৎএনা, আৎগেয়ে তাহেঁকানা আরএ ঞামএনা।

SANTALI, (STANDARD DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

(Benagaria, 1896.)

Mit horron barea kora-hoponkin tahokantaea. Ar unkin motore hudiniddo apate metadca: E baba, inre paraok menakakreak bakhra den emkatinme. Ado aidaritete hatińatkina. Khange thora din tayom uni hudiń hopondo sanamakko samtaokate mittec sangin disomteye calaoena, ar ondedo lucalamot din-talaote tahekantacake tahas nahasketa. Ar sanamakkoe ubla dublakettaekhan ona disomre mittee at akal hoyena, ar unido rengejoke ehop'ena. Khange senkato ona disomren mitton rayotthene leothey'cna, ar unido ačak dohta-jacgatovo kolkadca sukri gupi. Ado sukrikoko jomet tahokan čoklakte ačak lač pekreće gagojokkan tahčkana, menkhan okocho bako emaekan Khange ćetaoenteye menketa: Apuńren tinak muniskoreak tahékana. sarerokkantakoa; menkhan indo rengecte nonden bendaokkana. Beretkate apunthenin alaka ariń metaea: E baba, sermareak ar am samanroń kaiakata, amren hopon ar ńumogok lekgeń bankana; amren miften munislekańme baro. Khange berefkate adren apatthene hedena. Menkhan sanginreye tahékanrege uniren apatdee nel namkedea ar māyāge hecadea, ar nir senkateye kokekede are cok cokadea. Menkhan hoponr metadea: E baba, sermareak ar am samanreń kajakata, amren hopon ar numogok ekgeń bankana. Menkhan apattetdo acren golamkoe metatkoa: Den boge utar oyout angrop odok agu hotkato horokaepe, ar uniak tire mundam ar jangare kharpaoaepe, ar jomtebon hesec sekrejokma; ente nui iúren hopon godgeye tahêkana are jiget ruarena atgeye tahêkana are namena. Khange hesed sekrejekko portonketa.

Menkhan uniren maran hopondo khetreye tahêkana; arorake hec sorenro ranrije anjom namketa. Khange mitten gutikora hoho sorkateye khurianana onakodo cetkana mente. Unidoe metadea, banma: Bokome hecakana, ar apunido mitteco bhojakata niropono namruarkedo teron. Khangeye rangaocna ar bolok bae rebenlena. Ado uniren apat odok hecenteye mosokusiyodekan tahêkana. Menkhan unido rorruarkate apate metadea: Nököe nunak serma amthen golamin khataocta ar amak hukum tisrehő ban taram paromakata, enrêhő indo tisrehő mittec merom-hopon go bam emakaoadina, jemon inren gateko tulucin hesec sekreckok. Menkhan kusmbiko tuluc amak aidariye gadaoakat nui hoponmeye hecenredo mittecem bhojakata. Menkhan unidoe metadea: Bacha, amdo jaoge in tuluc menama, ar jo to inakkodo amak-kangea; menkhan hesec sekrejok ar raskakge cahiye, ente nui bokomdo goceye ahêkana are jivetena, atgeye tahêkana are namena.

MUNDÁRI, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Based on Calcutta, Auxiliary Bible Society, 1890.)

जाय होडीचा बर होडी कीडाहीनिकांग तैकेनािकांग। एनिकांगते हडिंगनी चापके कजीकिचाए हे पब्बा यहींगा हनाटिंग खर्जीकी याईगके एमाईगमे . बीडो एनी एनकिंगके प्रया खर्जी हटिगाटिकांगाए। इंडिंग दिन तायीमते इंडिंग होन सीवेना ममटाश्रीकेदते मंगींग दिसुमते सनीयनाए श्रीडी एक्तार एतकन कामीकोर दिनो दिनोली अया खुर्जी ड्वुई चबातदाय। मीवनाए चबाकेदची एन दिसुमर्ग ईसु रिंगायना चोड़ी इनीए रेंगै:यना। एक्ते इनी सेनीयक्ते एन दिसुमर्रन मियद होड़ोली तैंकेनाए बोड़ो इनी इनीके अया श्रीतेर सुकरी गुपीत कुलकियाए। श्रीड़ी इनी सुकरी जीमयद नुपकीएते श्रया साई बीज सनंगतने तैंकीना श्रीड़ी जेताए इनीके काए एमाईतन तैंकीना। श्रीड़ी श्रा एरे उड़ कंदर्त इनी कजीकेटाएचि घापईंगा चिमिन नालाकीता पुरा जीजीमा मेना घीड़ी चईग रेंग: गोएतनाईग । चईग बिरिदकीएते चापुर्दगताईग संनीचा चोड़ी इनीकेंग कजीयैचा है चब्बा चर्डग सिर्मारा बिरुड बोड़ी बमा बयररेंग पापकेदा। बीड़ी अयरते श्रमा होन कजीश्री लेकानी बंगेंगा श्रमा नालाकीएत मियदनी लेका अईगके दोईगमे । बोड़ो बिरिदयन्ते ब्रापुतताए सेनीयना बार्तकम इनी संगींगरंगे तैकेन इमता चाप्त इनीके नेसकीते लिवुई श्रादिशाए श्रीड़ो नीर दरीमकीने श्रीड़ी हम्बदकीते ची:किशाए । एन्ते हीने कजीकिया है चब्बा अईंग सिर्मारा बिरुड घोड़ी ग्रमा अयररेंग पापकेदा घोड़ी त्रयरते चमा होन कजीश्रो लेकानी बंगैंगा। बतिकम श्राप्त्रया दामीकीके कजीयदकीश्राए सीवेन्ते बुगीन लिजा श्री-डींगिपे श्रोड़ो इनी तुसंगीपे शोड़ो इनीया तीरे सुदम श्रोड़ी काटारे जुता तुसँगीपे। श्रीड़ो शबु जीमकेत रास्तामीमत्। चिम्रचि ने होनिंग गोजावने तैवेना मोड़ो जीद रुमाड़ाकनाए मोड़ो इनी मादावने तैकेना बोडो नम रुवाडाकनाए बोड़ी एनकी राम्काची एटे:के दाकी।

नादो इनीमा मुतकुल होन लोयोंगर तैंकेनाए घोड़ो इनि हिज्ञतनलो घोड़ाता सेंटेरयन्ते कतन सुसुनतनकोचा साड़ीए यायुमकेंदा। घोड़ो इनि दासीकोएते सियदनीके याएताते केड़ाकोयाए घोड़ो नेमा चिकनातना सेन्ते कुलीकिमाए। घोड़ो इनीए मेतादिया हागाम हिज्यकना घोड़ो यापुम भारां भाष्डी एमा कीतना नेमासेन्ते चि इनीके बुगी बुगीए नमिकया। घोड़ो इनीए कीसयना घोड़ो बोलो काए सनंगकेना एनामेन्ते चापुतेदी घोड़ोगयन्ते इनीके मानाघोकियाए। बतिकम इनी प्रापृतेके कजी क्याड़ा केदते मेता दियाए नेलिमे निमियंग मिर्माएते यमाईंग कामीतना घोड़ो चिउलाघो यमा यनचु काईंग टीटा:केदा घोड़ो घईंग घईंगा गतीकोलो रास्काचो नगेन्ते घम चिउलाघो घईंगर्क मियद मेरोम होन काम एमादिंगा। घोड़ो ने यमाहोन घोकोनि यमाखुर्जिको एत्कन कुड़ीकोलो डुवइ चवाकेदा चिम्ता हिज्ञलेना यमहनिया नगेन्ते भारां भाष्डीम एमकेदा। घोड़ो इनीए काजियादियाय हे होन यम जनाव घईंगलो सेनामेचा घोड़ो घईंगा सीवना यमातना। रास्काचो घोड़ो सुकुचो लगातिग तैकेना चिम्रचि ने हामाम गीजाकने तैकेना घोड़ोए जोद क्याड़ाकना घोड़ो इनो यादाकने तैकेना घोड़ोए नम क्याड़ाकना॥

KORKU.

(Rev. E. F. Ward's Notes on the Language of the Korku.)

Sānī Mia koroa bārī konking dān. kontö ābā te kan mändiwene. Hē were. The younger little son father Of one man two 80**n**8 said. ābā inya hissa ingken īlē kāt dillin ing shenībā. $\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{ar{a}}$ awal koro dan do father my share to me give very far? I will go. The father a good man was and konkingen kätingken. Thore kä dinen dījā māl bārī, sānī kon kātlāngdivided. In a few days the younger son a great his property to the two olen, do hungan choî dakën ? Gonoej shidu nuën. Gonoej soba döen. and there what did he do? Much liquor he drank much biriyan dīja damā apiren. Karābo kāmai dāken makan thore 1)i Evil deeds he did then in a short time his money (lit.) flew away. That Mia kāt käl bochoen do laj bibiantin mulaken choch dāen ? time in the country what happened? One great famine happened and pātela olen. Patel diken meran dongoren koro miā dî " patel " The patel to went. him to the jungle that man one dītin ranguen dan ki shukarī jom külkene shukari chāchārā barō. Koro The man 80 hungered was that hogs' food to. feed sent hogs dān. Tonej kā koro dījke tsokrā bāng īŭ dān. Mia dinen dī asüven jūjūma to eat ready (?) he was. (Not) any man to him bread not gave. One day that koro dongoren khubo yamken do dītin māndīwene. Inya ābāya bhagiyako meran gonoej man in the jungle well wept and to himself said. My father's servants tsokra tākā mētin inya meran bang, makan ing, rangej gūjūba. Ing bī debā not moreover I hunger. I will arise bread there is but me to ābā meran shēnibā do - ābā te hindar mandībā kī. Hē ābā ing gonoej pāpko father to will go and father to thus will say O father I much sin have committed ing kharābo koro dāen, ing-ken ama kon māndī bakī, mētin ing-ken ama bhagīya lēkān thy son call not but thy servant me amDī koro japū bīdjen shukarī kāmo, baiyaken ābā meran īrīen dān. Kon father to returned. hog8 That man quickly arose dāken Hē ābā ing gonoej pāpko ingmändiwene ki. aba-te O father I much sin have committed I said to the father kharābo koro dāen ing-ken ama kon mandī bakī mētin ing-ken ama bhagīya lēkān arūki. thy son call not but mcthy servant a bad man am me kon len mihrbānī doken do dījā bhagīya ellā hukm īlen. Inya kon len Ābā The father the son upon kindness shewed and his servant order gave. My son upon ūrīē. Inya nāngān kaurē ko kāt lījā ūgūrkī. Inīya tin mūndī sabote awal of all first clothes put on. For him finger-ring Myjom hūnārē. Alē khubo jūjūmhā chopārki inī inya kon ātjīen dān nākā irāken, gowen he my son lost was now is found dead wellate food cook. dan naka jitaen. Makan sabo ura khush kamaen. (made merry). was now is alive. Then all

TIBETAN, (LADAKHI DIALECT).

(Ladakh, 1896.)

हुर नुरायालीयास् ।।

वार्यायायायायायायायायायायाय्याय्याय्यायायायाय्याय्यायायायायायायायायायायायायाय्याय्यायायाय्या

प्या हिन्दिः द्यार्थेन् विद्युव्या विद्याय विद्या
TIBETAN, (LADĀKHĪ DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

IIdi skad-du mi shig la bu gñis yod de. Chhun-wa des pha la nahi yab. Na la thob hos pahi nor skal na la stsol shig ches shus nas phas nor bgos-so. De nas rin-por ma lon-par chhuñ-was nor thams-chad bsdus nas yul thag rin shig-du son-wa dan. Tshañ-ma chhud-zos la btañ no. Nor ji yod-pa thams-chad zos ziñ nas yul de la mu-ge chhen-po shig byuñ-was bkres-par gyur-pa dañ. Khyim-bdag chig la shus-nas des phagaji behol-du shin la bdan-no. Der phag-gis za-wahi gan-bus kyan ran-gi lto-wa hgañ-war hdod-kyi sus kyañ ma-btañ-no. De nas de dran sos-par gyur-te hdi skaddu. Nahi pha la gla-pa man-po yod-de. De-dag la bzah-wahi lons-spyod mod kyi. Ña ni hdir ltogs-pas hchhi-ho. Da lans-nas phahi drun-du son sto. Ña hi yab nammkhah dan khyed-kyi drun-du nes-pa byas nas. Khyed-kyi buhi hos min-pas na khyedkyi gla-pa shig dan hdra-war mjod-chig ches shu-war byaho shes snam nas. Lans-te phahi drun-du son-wa dan. Phas rgyan-ma nas hon war mthon nas. Snin brtse-ste buhi thog-du brgyugs-çin mgul nas hkhyud de de-la kha bskyal-lo. De nas bus de-la nahi yab. Nas nam-mkhah dan khyed-kyi drun-du nes-pa byas nas. Da phyin-chad khyedkyi buhi hos min shes shus-so. Phas gyog-po rîams la da gos kun las bzañ-po hdir khyer hon la de la skon-dan. Lag-pa la gser gdub. Rkan-pa la lham yan skon chig. De nas zas-shin sems dgah-war byed-par byaho. De chihi phyir she na. Na hi bu hdi çi zin nas gson-por gyur. Stor-nas phyir brñed-par gyur-pahi phyir-ro shes smras nas de dgah-ston byed-pa la shugs-so.

Dehi tshe phu-wo shiñ-nas phyir hoñs-pa dañ. Khañ-pa dañ ñe-war phyin-pas rolmo dañ gar byed-par thos nas. Gyog-po shig bos-te de-la hdi chi yin dris-pas. Gyog-pos khyod-kyi nu-wo hoñs-nas. Phas bu de khams bde-shiñ phyir brñed-pas thos nas. Khros-de nañ-du hgro ma phod-pas. Pha phyi-rol-du hoñs-nas tshig sñan-par nañ-du çog chig smras-kyi. Bus pha-la lo hdi-sñed-kyi war-du ĥas khyed-la gyog byas-te. Khyed-kyi bkah-las nam-yañ ma hgal yañ. Khyed-kyis ĥahi mdsah-wo rnams dañ dgah-ston byed-pahi phyir ra-gu shig kyañ ma stsal gyi. Da khyod-kyi bu-chhuñ-wa de smad htshoñ-ma rnams dañ nor chhud-zos la btañ nas log-pas. De nas phas smras-pa. Ñahi bu khyod rtag-tu ĥa-dañ lhan-gehig-tu gnas-pas. Ji dañ ji ĥa la yod-pa de khyod la yañ yod-de. Da khyod-kyi nu-wo çi zin-nas gson. Stor-nas bsñed-par gyur-pas. Dgah-spro skyed rigs-so shes gsuñs-so.

TIBETAN, (STANDARD).

(Rai Carat Candra Das Bahadur, C.I.E., 1896.)

पट्टमान्नीका मृत्तात्रात्रात्रकान्ना क्ष्यां मान्यात्रकान्ना है स्थान्निक्ष्यं है निर्मे स्थान्ना है स्थान्निक्ष्यं है निर्मे स्थान्ना है स्थान्निक्ष्यं है स्थान्निक्यं है स्थान्निक्ष्यं है स्थान्यं है स्थान्निक्यं है स्थान्निक्यं है स्थान्निक्यं है स्थान्निक्यं है स्थान्निक्यं है स्थान्यं है

रम्भुक्ति। रिट्ट्किर्केर् मुक्तम्बर्धस्य स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्या

TIBETAN, (STANDARD DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

(Rai Çarat Candra Das Bahadur, C.I.E., 1896.)

Mi shig-la bu-gñis yod-pa yin. De-nas bu chhuñ-wa des pha-la shus-par. Yablagş, nala thob-rgyu htsho chhas kyi skal-de bgos nas na-la gnan rogs gnan. De-nas kho-ran-gi htsho-byed rnams khon tsho la bgos. Yun-rin ma-son-war bu chhun-wa des nor-rdsaş rnamş gehig-tu bşduş-naş yul thag-rin-shig-tu son-wa dan. Der dnos-po thams-chad dgah mgur spyod-pas brlags-so. De-nas kho-rañ-gis nor rdsas thams-chad zad-pahi skabs yul der mu-ge chhen-pe byun-was de-nas kho. dwul-per gyur-wahi mgo tshugş-so. Khoş yul dehi gron-pa shig-gi gyog-tu phyin paş. Deş kho-la ran-gi shin-kha la phag-pa htsho-ru htan-no. Der phag zas sog sbur-gyi kyan ran-gi grod-pa hgrañ-war hdod kyañ. Mi suṣ-kyañ kho-la ṣter-mkhan ma byuñ. De-nas de go-wa blan-nas zer-war. Na-yi yab-kyi gla gyog chi tsam-la za rgyu-la tshad tshad lhag-pa za mod yod kyi. Ña-ni hdir ltogs-pas hehhi-ho. Da na lans-nas yab-kyi sku mdun-la son-naş de hdra shu rgyu yin. Kye yab! Lha dan khyed-kyi sku mdun-du bdag-giş ñes-pa shus byuñ. Da na khyed-kyi bu zer-wahi hos min lags. Ña-la gla gyog shig ltar bshag rogs gnan. De-nas lans-te kho-hi yab-kyi drun-du sleb byun wa-la. Phas kho hon-war thag-rin nas mthon-was. Snin rjo skyed-de rgyug-nas ske-la khyud-de kha skyal-lo. De nas bus shus par. Yab lags. Nas Lha dan khyed-kyi drun-du skyou byas-pas. Khyed-kyi bu zer-wahi hos min lags. Yab-kyis gyog-po rnams-la gsunspar. Gos dgah thag chod gehig khur çog kho-la gyog-(gyon behug). Lag-pa la gdub gchig phul. Rkan-pa-la yan lham skon chig. Da na-ran tsho zas bzan za shin skyidpo byed-do. Hdihi phyir. Nahi bu çi naş şlar yan gsoş-pa yin. Rlagş naş brned-pa yin pa la. De nas khon tsho dgah ston chhen-po byed-pa yin.

skabs-su bu rgan-pa ni shiñ-kha la hdug-pas log yoñs-pa dañ. Khañ-pa dañ ñe sar slebs-dus sgra sñan dañ glu gar thos. Gyog-po shig-la skad btañ-nas de tshohi don gañ yin dris-pas. Khos zer-war khyed-rañ-gi nu bo de slebs soñ. Sras bde-war log hbyor-wahi phyir khyed-kyi yab mgron btañ zer-was. Kho tshig-pa zas nas nañ la ma phyin-par byas. De phyir yab phyi-la yoñs-nas kho-la skul-was. Bus yab-la dehi lan shus-par. Kye yab! mkhyen. Ñas lo hdi tsam khyed-kyi shabs-phyi shus dhyed-kyi bkah dañ nam yañ mi hgal-war byas-pa yin kyañ. Khyed-kyi nahi grogs-po rnams dañ dgah byed rgyu la ra phrug gehig kyañ ma gnañ. Da khyed-kyi bu chhuñ-wa hdi htsho rdsas tshañ ma shañ tshoñ-ma dañ lhan gehig-tu bzos-nas phyir log hoñs tsam-la khyed khohi phyir mgron btañ behug lags. De nas yab-kyi kho-la gsuñs par. Bu khyod dus rgyun-du na dañ mñam-du bsdad-pa yin pas. Ña-la gañ yod-pa tshañ-ma khyod-rañ-gi yin. Da khyod-kyi nu bo çi nas gsos-pa dañ rlags-nas brñed-pas dgah spor byed-pahi hos yin-no.

BHŪTĀNĪ, (STANDARD).

(Rai Çarat Chandra Das Bahadur, C.I.E., 1896.)

न्ता । भ्र.द्वेन सि.च.चक्रिम <u>लूट.त.स्रुभ.तमा वि.ष्ट</u>ट.पूर्व हेम लय.त.सि.जू.च्यें स.वेंदि.झेटा ट.सि.लय. नपु अस पुर तम्स हुन नपु स्थान ने नमून नपुन नपुन नक्ष मोदर । मोर्ट । पर तस व कर नुन ने स लेवे निव स नुःदवन्ष्यवःयदेः इश्वेरः स्पेर् कर्नवर्षे व्यवस्थे वुःदुः विनाने रदेः स्रवायः येषः युषः स्युषः नाः वेषः स्रवाय र्ते : इस र्देर रहें मिडमीम नर्स्य पर्मायस्य प्राप्त मिन्ने स्थायमा रेट रहेमीम सेंट यासेस यस। मात्र। वेंर संटर नम्यः अध्यात्रात्र्यः निर्देशः । विदिः म्यात्रे विदेशः विदेशः विदेशः । विदिः मुं विदेशः विदेश नक्षमान्त्राविः रदः रत्यायार्थरः वयः स्र्राद्यम् । रेदे रुसः शुः सुदः यः रेषः सः सः मोत्त्रुदः यः रदायः वृषः व मिर्द्राच्चत्रवाक्ष्मित्रवावाद्यामिन्सित्। मात्र। देःससामित्स्यामान्तिवाःवरवास्येवाःवरवास्येवाःवरवास्ये मॅ अद् र्शेट प्रथा के उनामी ४८ केर्न पर्टा के नेश देन गु विटायर यमाया दर्के न शेट उना बेर प्रश्लान है। म् समारा पृष्ट् न सूर नशा रेट्र कु मि सूशा हुँ सु। तर्र स क्वार राजा राहुँ न तर्र राजा स हुँ न स्थर अन्दरमेन्द्रिन्सेन्यसम्भग्रह्निन्द्रा मिलावअन्यत्व्दर्यानेन्स्रीसानुदावस। देःद्वेरसेससान्द्रिनानेन् वसामिन्द्रमार्चान्त्रमार्चान्त्रमार्थेन्। दशास्त्रमार्थन्। दशास्त्रमार्थन्। दशास्त्रमार्थन्। नुसामित्रसासुन्सुन्य वित्रसम्भात्र स्ति समासादि द्वार्य समासादि स्ति समासादि समादि समासादि समासादि समासादि समासादि समासादि समासादि समासादि समासादि समासादि र् सिन् के स्मयं यदि स्ट्रें से सिट देश सिन्तुं सर्थ यथ लु देरि स्मेर बेर य लु य स्मयं देरि गी के मेश सा । स्मय य र हं र ष्ययःयदि वर्षाम् लुमःदयरः यल्नाः यल्नाः यदे रतुषः स्रोताः । राहेशः ष्ययः या मिति ग्रीः वुष्यः प्रोताः विद्याः प्यायः भेरः य। यञ्चतः यात्रीमृत्यान्त्रीं भीः श्रेयः वित्याः वित्याः वित्याः वित्याः अर्थे। रे.पर्येरः तथः व्यायः इर्मे हेर्ने प्रवर्शेट वर्षे हेर्ने वर्षे हेर्ने वर्षे हेर्ने हेर त्रश्चिक्षयः यस्य नुदुः द्वारा अयः यसा **५७ईनः दः ५८ः अ**यः यदे १४५। यः ४८ः विन्तुः यः विन्यः यः भेर्। ८.क्षयःतपुं.ये.क्षुरःच्र-चर्चरःत्र्त्रःत्रश्रद्शःत्वायःभूषःपर्वेगःच्र-विवेःवालुभःतशः। व्ययःतपुं म्बिस्द्रिंद्द्रद्र्यस्य स्थान्य स्थान स व मार्रेश पहिंस परि नमार केंद्र के रिं मुद्र के रिंम के र माम्बेशक्षेत्रमानेशत। मुद्देन्त्रभावशत्मान्द्रायदात्त्रद्रा वन्यपाशयशहेद्रयदात्र्रा नन्तः ह्यू ह्यू दनन् भेष्यक् वे ।।

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY.

(SIKKIM GROUP.)

LEPCHA, (Rong DIALECT).

(Çri Kalikumar Das, 1896.)

क्रिशिक्ष स्था कि है 03 (क्ष है। क्या क्या ५ दि।

るけまいいとうをうのかいもりをうくらりもはしているまとい एक (अर्रेशिय के) स्टा (आ केर्ने में स्टा) (0 एक। (8 ई स्व म) कें) क्षित्रित्त में मही र्व स्टिन है। क्ष्मिं। स्टिश है ते कि में नामा त्या निवास किया स्टेस्ट्रिक्त ज्ञा है। है। में से के के किया है। में के का तिया है। में नामा तिया है। アのほうできいいいのいまりからりまうでもはないにまりか मां दल डाएं हैं हैं वह दा हैं। मिंही। में वह है। है। है। है। है। है। है। है। EJ (1) 350 (2) (2) (2) (4) 4(4 (0 (1) culs -0 (11) 5(1) + cm) 2(0 Gu(रें(अ) ब्रक्त का (म क्षें रें का क्षां कें) (म ठें। क्षे) (क्ष हों कें) के। (ए एंग्रेज) हत्ने (० जा एं। जा वि हि में में) है । (ह है है।) व्ह (山南) 下) (山東) 思(本 (山) 年) 天(()()(南) 谷 南() 南() () 思()本 है) 48 500 46 00 (3 @ (0) स्टा) साक दा के वा की सा है) हिला है। हिंक है। ला के 0) किला महिला है। है। है। है। है। 了的女子了加来到0000(山的广山山南)日南里(14年)七 ME की में हो देशे सभा (ध सा के) वह रेण वह ला उल्ल हा है ला

果のア あり もい 5× 46 年 5の コロ (前 が かろの) ギリ のり 5米 のい 4半3 #W 50 00 2) 21 4 41 4 4) 2) 2(10) 41 (\$ (\$ 50 00 | 2) 48) (# 1/2 O(R(TO = (E) TO(E) W EW) CM R(E) R(T = (10 0) म् ०१ भी ठै। भी है। १० ०१ में २१ १ है। १६१ व्या १० २१। भा ा हा है। ते ही 03 द कि हा ठाँ 50 ता। है। में 50 हा ता 5+ के है 500 द्या करि हैं। नहीं के कि की की की की की की की की की サ) かえ) モノ が の も も も で い も で か か サギ3 キ 50 R((* CM JZ NI JD & R) ZII+ 10 B) 203 31 31 63 (WE96 473 ZI Ti) 2 (Ti) (0) 5) 5) 7 (12) 4) 6 (10) (10 - 2) 50 6 6 6 6 るらのほのほうはそ日間のアのいてにより*のりままうものい 2) +) B) 210 T F 50 + = 10 B) B1 21601 2110 211+ CM 31 5x 6) &) Com >(0) & (1) * Com (F 3) Com > (0) (0) (F 3) (Com > (0) (Com > () (Com > (0) (Com > () (Com > (0) (Com > () (स्की क्षि है। है। कि भी कि भी कि है। है। कि है। कि है। कि है। (0 (> 3) = 0 | EN = 3) 9 cm cm & E1 2(1* cm cm) (# 0) राही ए ला १० है कि लें। इं0ेर कि या है। में। लें। में सेंग्रेश ह R(E) 7 (4 & E) 10 + Cm) & + (0) 5 × 1 &) + Cm) Cm (6) साम्बर सम् है। ति छि मु के वै कि कि कि कि कि कि

(SIKKIM GROUP.)

LEPCHA, (RONG DIALECT) (ROMAN CHARACTER).

(Çri Kali Kumar Das, 1896.)

Gyú-gi-chó a-gyāp lók yam bû ong kāt sā sung plya ma-o.

Maró kāt sā ā-kup nyet ni pā. Aun ā-kup tek nun ha-do bo rem li ae a-bowa gyúgi-chó nun ka-su sā thúp shet re ka-sum-bowa. O-tet kā hu nun gyú-gi-chó rem ha-yú bek kā rit bi fāt. Sa-ayāk a-gyāp ma-bām na ā-kup tek ryen tyñg gyú-gi-cho gyom bu bản ā-rum-lyāng kā nón ne. Aun hu nun o-bã ha-do sã gyú-gi-chó pang ā-jen sā ayúk kā lók fāt to. Aun hu nun tyung gyú-gi-chó pang lók lel lung sā lyāng o-bā aú ā-tim du pā. Aun hu aú du nón ne. Aun hu lyāng o-re sā zen dók maró kāt lyāng nóng bām. Aun hu nun ha-dúm nyot kā món bro kón. Aun hu ha-do sā ta-bok rem blen shang kā món zo gun zo shang gát pā. Aun tú na lā ha-dúm shú lā mabin ne. Aun o-thà hu ha-do bót na sāk ching lung li. Kasu a-bo sā chāp chhu sang lā zo len hlók lā azóm thúp zo bām aun go re krit na māk det. Go lúk lung kasu bo lyāng lāt nóng sho aun ha dúm li sho ac a-bowa go nun rum sā aun a-do sā dun kā layo ay úk zúk fāt to. Aun go a-do kup yang li shang lā ma wa no. Ka sum ā-do sā chāp chhu kāt zóng zúkka. Aun hu lúk lung ha do bo lyāng lot di. Shen lā ā-rum do kā ha do bo nun ha dum shi lung aun kin dyit mat lung dang bu nóng lung patop ka chúk mat. Aun akup re nun hadúm li ae ā-bowa go nun rum sā dun kā aun ā-do dun kā layo ayúk zúk fāt te aun a lang go ā-do kup yang li shang lā ma wa ne. Shen lā abo re nun chāp chhi sang kā li pā. Tyng len ryúm bú dum bu di bān ha dúm dyám bi wa aun ā ka kā ka kyup aun ā-thúng kā hlóm chók bi wa. Aun ka yú zo thong bān ā-gó mát kā. Shú gó yogang ka su sā ā-kup ā-re māk non bú re lā zú bām hu fāt non bú re lā thúp pā. Aun ha-yú sam gó ni pā. Ha-do sā ā-kup nam fren bú re nyót kā bām ni pā. Aun hu li kā lāt di det shen li sā a-thól nun pa lit tung dyú mát tung lók tsút tung bām ni thyo. Aun hu chāp chhu kāt rem lek bān vet shú māt bām munggó. Hu nun hadúm dun bi ā-do sā aing lā thi ma aun a-do bo nun tambú māt ma. Shú gó yo gang hadum ā-ryum ā-ryam lā tsum thúp pā. Aun hu sāk lyak non. Aun li sagang kā nón ma thup ne. Asā tun dók kā ā-bo re lyang kā pladi lung hadúm yakpā. Aun hu nun abo re rem li ngak ka go nun nām ā-gyāp à-bo ā-do sā chāp chhi shu aun sa-thálā ā-do sā kó mahlók ne go rúng lā hónun sa-thálā ka sum sa-ār kup kāt lā tyol zang sā dep kā zo thang bān ā-gó māt shang kā bo tho ma nyin ne. Shen lā ehhe mú sang sā dep kā ā-do sā gyúgi-chó zóm bú ā-kup re lāt thi shon hó nun tambú klóng pā. Aun hu nun hadúm li ac ā-kup pa hó tā shuk na kasu dep kā bām nyi de. Aun kasu sā shú ni wung re â-do sā gum. Shen lā āgó āni māt gāt sho. Shú gó yo gang â-do aing â-re māk nón bú re zú bām ni. Fāt nón bú re lāt thúp pā.

(BODO GROUP.)

GARO.

(Tura, Assam, Garo Mission, 1888.)

আরো উয়া আগানাহা, বাদিয়াবা মান্দেনি দেফান্থে দাকগ্নি গাংচিম। উয়ামাংওনি অকগিতে कार्गिशार्था हेनाहा, ७ व्याका, गारमानि वाश्ना गांवाकिय कानर्था वाश्ना वनर्या। উत्नान উग्ना উয়ামাংনা জাংগিথাংআনিখো স্বয়ালজক। উন জামানো আদিতা সাল অংওয়া উয়া দেঅকগিতে ফিলাক গামখো রাচিমংএ সং চেলাচি রেআংজক : আরো উয়ানো নামগিজা দাকারিন গামথাংথো রুদিয়াহা। আরো উনি ফিলাকথোন থরচ থানানোয়া, উয়া সংও বিলংএ থারাপ অংবেয়াহা। উনোন উয়া চাঁআদিবাঞ্জক। উত্তন উয়া ব্লেআংএ উয়া সংনি সাক্সাও দংনাপ্জক: আরো উয়া উথো ওয়াক নিরিকচিনা আঁথাং আঁবাওনা ওয়াতাতাহা। আরো উয়া ওয়াকনি চাঁআনি বি-খাপরাংচি অক গাপাৎনা সিকবেয়াচিম; ইন্দিবা ফিলাকবা উনা অনঁজাজক। ইন্দিবা উয়া গিসিক রাফিলে ইনজক, থাংখা রাগিপা আফানি বাদিতা নথলরাং চাআনিখো অগ্রে মান্এংআ; ইন্দিবা আংলা ইয়ানো অক্থিয়ে দিনাদিয়েংলা! আংলা চাথাতে আ্থাং ফাওনা রেলাংএ উনা ইনগেন, ও আফা, আংজা সালগিনা, আরো নাংনি নিকাও ফাপথো দাকাহা; নাংনি দেফান্থেনে মিংখুনা নিথোজা: নাংনি থাংখা রাণিপা নথল সাক্সা গিতা আংখো দাকবো। উনিখোয়া উয়া চাখাতে আ্থাং ফাওনা রেবাজক। উনোন চেল্এংফিথিওন উনি ফাআ উথো নিকদোয়ে থাসাচাকজক; আরো দাআরিয়াংএ উথো গিপাকে খুদিমবেয়াহা। উওন উয়া দেফান্থে উথো ইনাহা, ও আফা, আংআ সালগিনা, আরো নাংনি নিকাও, ফাপথো দাকাহা; নাংনি দেফান্থে ইনে মিংখুনা নিথোজা। हिन्मिता काशिभा वांथाः नथलताः तथा वाशानाहा, जलंजन हला नामतालात्था तांतारत উत्था शानां एता, আরো উনি জাকোনা জাকস্থেম, আরো জাওনা জাথোপ অনবো; আচিং চাত খাৎচানা। মায়না আংনি ইয়া দেফাত্তে সিয়াহাচিম, ইন্দিবা থাংচাফিলাহা; আরো গিমাহাচিম, ইন্দিবা মান্ফি-লাহা। উনোন উয়ামাং খাৎচানা আবাচেংজক॥

वादा उति दिकार हालंबा शिंशा वांवा उति । उति श्वा उत्रां त्र तरका ति दिकार वांच्या, विशेष हुकार था था । उत्तान नथल तां उति माकमार वांच्या, विशेष हुकार था था । उत्तान नथल तां उति माकमार वांच्या वांच्या । उत्तान उद्या उत्ता वांच्या वांच्या । उत्तान उद्या उत्तान वांच्या वा

(Bodo Group.)

GARO, (ROMAN CHARACTER).

(Rev. E. G. Phillips, 1896.)

aganaha, badiaha mandeni depanto sakgni gnangchim. Uamang said, (a) certain man's 80n tvowere. From-And he oni okgite pagipako inaha, O Apa, palko gamoni angna ga akgni them youngest to-father said, O Father, from-property to-me about-to-fall uamang na janggitanganiko sualjok. Unon ua angna on bo. Of-that afterwards Then he to-them (the) living divided. to-me give. deokgite pilak gamko ra chimonge song chel achi adita sal ong oa ua some day when-was that youngest-son allproperty gathering country distant-to re angjok; aro uano namgija dakarin gamtangko rusiaha. Aro uni pilakkon doing-only his-own-property wasted. And his went-away; and there cvil bilonge karap ong beaha. songo Unon บล ka manoa, ua koroch expense when-was-made, that country in excessive famine was very. Then he Unon ua re'ange ua songni charasibaengjok. saksao dongnapjok; was-beginning-with-scarcity-to-eat. Then he going that country's one-man-in stay-entered; aro ua uko wak nirikchina a tang a baona watataha. Aro ua cha ani and he him swine to-watch his-own field-to sent. And he (the) swine's eating-of sikbeachim; indiba pilakba on'jajok. ok gapatna una bikaprangchi wished-very-much; but every-one to-him gave-not. stomachto-fill nod8 injok, tangka ra gipa apani badita Indiba ua gisik ra pile father's how-many servants But he mind taking-again said, money taking indiba anga iano okkrie sinasienga! man'enga; Anga cha aniko agre here hungry am-about-to-die! in-excess are-receiving; but Ichakate a tang paona re ange ingen, 0 Apa, anga salgina. una aro arising my-own father-to going to-him will-say, O Father, I against-heaven and papko dakaha; nangini depantene mingkuna nitoja; nang ni nikao sin have-done; your to-be-still-called son-saying unworthy: sight-in nang ni tangka ra gipa nokol saksa gita angko dakbo. Unikoa chakate money taking servant one like me make. After-that arising paona re bajok. a tang his-own father-to came.

ka sachak jok: uko niksoe chelengpetion unipaa Unon father him seeing-before had-compassion; and far-away-yet-being his Then ku-dimbeaha. Unon ua depante uko inaha. 0 daariange uko gikapake him embracing kissed-very-much. Then that son (to) him said. 0 running

aro nang ni nikao, papko dakaha; nang ni depante anga salgina. Apa, I against heaven, and your sight-in, sin have-done; your. 80n Father, a tang nokolrangko nitoja. Indiba pagipa aganaha mingkuna ine saying to-be-still-called am-unworthy. But the father his-own servants-to said. nambatako ra-bae uko ganatbo, aro uni jakona jakstem, aro immediately (a) coat (the) best bringing him clothe, and his hand-for (a) ring and ja ona ja kop on bo; a ching cha'e katchana. Maina angni ia depante For ealing let-rejoice. my this foot-for sandal give; 11.8 80n siahachim, indiba tangehapilaha; aro gimahachim, indiba man pilaha. but has-come-to-life-again; and had-been-lost, but has-been-found-again. had.died. Unon uamang katchana a bachengik. to-rejoice began. Then they

depanhi dal batgipa a baochim. Unikoa บล re bae Aro uni was-afield. the-largest Afterwards he And his 8011 comina chrokako knaha. Unon sepangbaoa, grip grip nokolrangoni nokona when-he-neared, grip grip dancing heard. Then from-the-servants the-house-to Unon ua saksako okame, iarang mai ong a ine sing aha. una rohat thesesaying asked. Then he to-him one calling, aganaha, nang'ni rebaha; nang'ni jonggipa aro paa uko your younger-brother has-come; and your futher him said, dakaha. Unon ua ka'onange ning'chi napangna alaniko man'soana well because-of-receiving a-feast has-made. Then he being-angry to-within to-enter Unon uni paa ong katbae uko mol moljok. Indiba ua aganchake sikjajok. did-not-wish. Then his father coming-out himbesought. Buthe answering inaha, nibo, indita bilsi anga nang na gamaha, changsaba pagipako said, behold, so-many year 1 for-you have-worked. even-once to-the-father indiba ripengskarang baksa katchana chakchikkuja, nang ni ge etako nian'na your command have-not-yet-resisted, but fellow-friends with to-rejoice to-get gita na a changsaba angna dobok bisa mangsako on kuja ; iensalo have-not-yet-given; but like you once-even to-me goat child oneThen depante, darirang baksa nang ni janggitanganiko minok gipa nang'ni ia harlots withyour swallowing-up-one living this 80n, your una inaha, Dede, unan na'a alaniko dakaha. Unon ua re baha, Then he to-him said, Dear-son, you has come, for him you (a) feast have made. nang nin. ang baksa gnang, aro angni pilakan Indiba pangnan with and allis-yours. Butme are, always katchana ka srokna nanga; maina nang'ni ia jonggipa aro a ching to-be-glad ought; for your this younger-brother to-rejoice and we aro gimahachim, indiba man pilaha. tangchapilaha; sia bachim, indiba had-died, but has-come-to-life-again; and had-been-lost, but has-been-found-again.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. (Bodo Group.)

KACHĀRĪ, (STANDARD PLAINS DIALECT).

(The Rev. S. Endle, 1896.)

Bí-ni fisá-zlá sá-noi dang-man. mánsoi-há fisá-zlá Sá-se child-male (there) were. IIim-of child-male man-of tivo One áfá, nang ni zi(a) basthu-ni(a) bifá-niáu khithá-nai-sé, He mudoi-á father, thee-of what property-of said, 0 little(one)-the father-to áng-niáu gaglai-a, bi-kho áng-na ha; Bi-áu-na bifai-á zi(a) bhága(a) That-at (time) father-the that me-to give; me-to falls, what portion -kho(a) bi -sar -na rán-ná-noi ha -nai-se. gágai-ni himself-of property (objective case) them (plural suffix)-to having divided (it) Bi-ni bángai sàn-áu unáu boi mudoi fisá-zlai-á gagai-ni gásena thákhá(a) futhám-ná-noi gaján tháu-niáu tháng-ná-noi hàmá hàbá máu-ná-noi gásena sefai-ná-noi kharas(a) khàm-naise. Bi-há gásena thákhá(a) zapnai-áuhá bi tháu-niáu ángkhál(a) gadat zánaise; bi-áu bi-há múngbo gayá zá-na ham-naise. Unáu bi tháng-ná-noi bi tháu niáu na-se giri-niáu sahai(a) lá-naise, bi mànsoi-á omá gum-na gágai-ni dubli-áu bi-kho thing-hat-naise. Bi-áuna omai-á zánai gundoi-zang bi gágai-ni udoiá-kho búng-ha-naloi man(a) klai-bá-ba, bi-na ráubo bángai-ba zá-na lági ha-á-khaise. Unáu that(a) manná-noi bi búng-naise, Áng-ni áfá-ni csáng bésdbáng sákhar-rá(a) tha-zá-se zánai basthu(a) aru(a) bi-ni-khri zábrá man-a, khinthu(a) áng ukhuï-ná-noi thoi-dang. Ang uthi-nánoi áfá-niáu tháng-ná noi be khoráng kho khithá-gan. He áfá, nakhrang-ni nu-noi-áu áru(a) nang nu-niáu na fáfu(a) khlai-bai; Nang-ni fisá-zlá-ni nám-áu-na ling-hat-nai-ni áru(a) zogyá(a) nung-á; nang-ni sá-se thákhá(a) man-nai sákhar-ni(a) baidi áng-kho khlai. Bi unáu uthi-ná-noi bifá-ni kháthi-áu tháng-nai-so; khinthu(a) gazdn-áu thánai-áu-na bifai-á bi-kho nu-nánoi an-nánoi khàt-láng-nánoi bi-ni gada áu gaglai-nánoi khudúm-naise. Bi-áu-na fisá-zlai-á bi-na khithá-naise, He áfá, nakhrang-ni nu-nai-áu áru(a) nang nu-nai-áu-na áng fáfu(a) khlai-dang; nang-ni fisá zlá-ni námai-áu ling-hatnai-ni áru(a) zogyá(a) nung-á. Khinthu(a) bifai-á sákharfar-kho khíthá-naise, Boi-nakhri gahàm gàmsá làb-ná-noi bi-na gàn-ha; bi-ni ákhai-áu ásthám, átheng-áu ap-thang gàn-ha. Aru zang-far bhoz-a(a) zá-ná-noi rang(a) zá-gan. Mánatha be áng-ni fisá-zlá thoi-ná-noi-ba ákhou(a) tháng-nai zá-dang; gamá-ná-noi-ba man-nai zá-dang. Bi-áu-na bi-sar rang(a) zá-na ham-naise.

Boi samai-áu(a) bi-ni gadat fisá zlai-á dubli-áu dang-man; unáu-há bi fai-nai-noi na kháthi man-ná-noi bázaná(a) áru(a) ma-sá-nai-ni máth-á(a) khná-naise. Bi-áu-na bi sá-se sákhar-kho(a) ling-hat-ná-noi sang-naise, Be khoráng-ni kháran-a(a) má? Bi-áu-na sákhar-á khithá-naise, Nang-ni nang-fang fai-bai, áru(a) nang-ni nang-fai-á bi-kho gahám madam man-nai khai Nang-ni nang-fai-á bhaza(a) ha-dang. Bi-áu-na bi bhràb-ná-noi bhitar-áu(a) tháng-na namai-á-khoi-man; bi-ni-khai bi-fai-á baizh-áu fai-ná-noi bi-kho mozáng khoráng khi-thá-naise. Bi-áu-na bi-fá-kho uthar(a) ha-nai-ná-noi khithá-naise, Nai-hat, áng-a esáng basar(a) nang-kho ál ham-ná-noi-ba mabá samai-áu(a) nang-ni hukum(a) sefai-á-khoi; theo-ba sakhi-far-ni lagu-dang rang-zá-na áng-kho má-se barmá-fisá ha-á-khoi. Khinthú nang-ni be fisá-zlai-á besyáli(a)

mànsoi-dang nang-ni thákhá(a) se-fai-gár-bai, bi fai-ni-áu-na, Nang bi-ni-khai bhaza(a) ha-dang. Bi-àu-na bi-na khi-thá-naise, He áng-ni fisá, nang sàn-fram-ba áng-ni lagudang thá-dang, áru(a) áng-há zi zi(a) dang-a, gásé-ba nang-ni; Khinthu nang-ni nang-fang-á thoi-nai zá-noi-ba ákhou(a) tháng-ná-noi thá-dang; ga-má-ná-noi-ba man-nai zá-dang; bi-ni khai zang rang zá-ná-noi ánanda(a) khám-nai-á gahàm.

N.B.—(1) A (underlined) denotes a peculiar clipped, abrupt, and somewhat nasal pronunciation of the inherent a-kar (图) sound.

(2) (a) (bracketed) following a word, denotes that the word itself is a non-Kachari one, but Assamese, the Kacharis having no proper equivalent for it. Such words are usually changed in pronunciation, the most common alteration being the substitution of aspirated consonants for non-aspirated; e.g., kintu, becomes khinthu.

Minsai-há—there are two 'signs' of the possessive (genitive) case, (1) ni, (2) há, used apparently with no especial difference of meaning. Of these the former (ni) is used the more frequently.

fish = male
$$zu = female$$
 $\begin{cases} e g., & fish \\ (child) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} zlh & (zhh) = son \\ zu & = daughter \end{cases}$

The same meaning may be expressed by (1) hos and (2) hing-zhau; e.g.-

The two latter words are apparently used of human beings only; the former of irrational animals also; e.g.-

$$dso \begin{cases} zals = cock, \\ zu = hen. \end{cases}$$

Sá-noi. Sá is one of the peculiar classifying words prefixed to numerals. Its usage is restricted to human beings only, whilst má is used of lower animals:—

The Kachari language has quite a large number of these classifying words.

Mudoi-4—this final & serves the purposes of the definite article when attached to the nominative case, e.g., mudoi-& = the younger (i.e., of the two sons). Mudoi (udoi) — little, small.

A-14 = my father—an instance of the reduplicative use of the personal pronouns, when close family relationship is indicated, e.y.—

N.B .- A-fa-probably a contracted form of Ang-fa.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. (NAGA GROUP.)

ANGAMI NAGA, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Capt. A. E. Woods, I.S.C., 1896.)

Mā po po nā kennā niwê idi. Nichu-u po pu ki pulê, Apu āyā chiwachē, po pu kezāwālê. Sesā hocho todi nichu-u po vê petê keseledi renā kechā nu votedi, sesā po vê peje puāshê retsidi. Po vê peje puādi, po kethā rena nu tekri chi ta di mhā ju swe teshê. Po renā mā ki, mā kithā chidi pobo mhāchi, lê nu thevo chālho. Mhapori po tsu modi, khēdi nu thevo chā ri chitobātoshê. Sesā, po sāleledi, He ā pu kithā mā ri mhāchi hulelho mhāni pitote, mu ā wè mhā chilenjedi kesātonhā! Ā pu ki vodi, ā pu ki pūtowê ā pu ā ni kemo chidi Therhomā ri ā'ngu bāru ā solā shā tonhā. Ā selā un'nā mhā motewê ābo un'kithā chichê idi ā pu ki putowê. Po, po puki voto voru, perā po'ngulêdi po'ngu mezhêdi, tā, vor, po chê peledi po mebo teshê. Sirā, po pu ki pushê 'ā pu ā tigi Therhomā kebāu un'mhodzu ki ri mā keshā chiwāru ā un'nā mengātele. Derri po pu po tekemā ki po dê kāshidi, kwe petê ko donu kevī po sevor, po bo bílêchê, bhi khā po sevor, po tsuchê, phi khū sevor pobo pfülêchê. Mha chaledi petê bo kezêchi prê rö u-nitowê. Ā nā Sāketā mhā di, rhīla vorwê, peje ādi lā vorwê, petêko u-nidi kese bātowê. Seki po zerāu lênu towê, lê nu nu ki penā vor kechü ki kabā (lübu) kevü sī, melo (Rejhü) kechü sīlê.

Po tekemā po keshidi, Làhā kejipo chiāgā? Po tekemā puwê un' Sāzāu sherho sela vorwê selā un'pu ma zê mhā chi bā wê. Silerā po ni modi kinu lelelhowülê, po pū prà po sêu vorlechê. Po, po pu ki puwê ā tsi kichu un zê kethâ, ā konhā ri un'dê lêmotà mo kechü, no keji ponhā Thenü nā kechü po dukriā ā bu ā zê mā zê mhā chi kechi khashimodi. Un na po vê pese thete kelemā tsuādi mhājūtoidi voru selā na mā zê mhā chi bate. Po, po nā ki pulê, No ā zetomeyā, a vê pelê ko un'vê mhà sele. Un' sāzau sāketā kemhā zodi, rhī la vorlê, pejeādi lā vorlê selā u nitowübàlê.

(NAGA GROUP.)

AO NAGA, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(The Rev. E. W. Clark, 1896.)

Nisung ka chir ana liase. 12 Azi tanubue tebudang ashi, oba, ne oset rong-nung kechi shilem ni amangtse tim azi ke-nung kea (kwa). Anungzi tebue pei rongsen parenok-nung lemsa agetse. ¹⁸Piga lir kelen, techir tanubue pei sen bendener alima talang kate aene ao. Angzi pa pei ziungtsu talupusa benshi. "Pa oset azak samar kutsu iba lima-nungzi kanga wara ase. Anungzi pa sensak aten. 16Idangzi pac azi lima pur ka-den semloka ali, aseir pae jungka-nung ak pogimtse yok. ¹⁶Angzi ak achiba scong zang age pa pei pok sungnea aka shingaca pa-nung mu-getse. 17 Saka pa temulung tanga aru-nung pae ya odu bilimtet, obala-den qei ka ayanger-tem tachitse tayongtse tali liaka saka ni-bo lumiseta alir. 18 Ni apusoa obala-dange o-di, pa-dang shi-di, O, oba Anung Tsungrem o alema ascir na madang ni taei mena lir, 19 zoko ni na chir ta azatse me-tomtse, ni ne ayanger amazi kumzang. 20 Yaseir pae apusoa pei tebu-dange ao; zoko pa onge ali-nung tebue pa angu-nung temulung aria, asem jena oage (o-age) pa tekong-nung azva tebang mesepshi. 21 Idangzi techire pa-dang ashi, O, oba Anung Tsungrem o aluma ascir na madang ni taei mena lir, anungzi tang-nunge ni ne chir ta azatse me-temtse. 22 Zoko tebue pei lar-dang ashi, sev tazung-ba yakte bena arua pa-nung, sobuzang, pa teka-nung keri aseir tetsung-nung tsungsem sepokzang, 23 onoke ziunga pela-tep-di. 24 Kechisenung ke chir sea aka tanaben takem lir, madok aka shia-aru. Angzi parenoke pelatse tenzek-dang, 25 pa teti alu-nung ali, yaseir pac adoka ki anasac aru-nung kentena, yarerba ola angashi-nung 26 pae kilir ka za arua asongdang, ya kechi ser? ²⁷ Kilir-zage pa-dang ashi, na tenu adok, aseir ne bue pa anema angu-nung pa asoshi benzong yanglu. 28 Angzi tetizi ain adoka kidange ma-tunca ali. Anungzi tebuc kimac lua pa mepia ashi. 29 Pac langzva tebu-dang ashi, tezvangjo, kem pa pikete ni na-dang tenzaker aseir ne zembiha o kodanga mesensa. Azi saka ke tembar-tem-den pelateptsu asoshi ku-nung nae nabong chanu katanga ma-gutsu. 30 Saka ne chirzi shiba jabo jari-den senze-nung ne sen chi-ma pa aru-nung pa asoshi nae benzon yanglu. Angzi tebue pa-dang ashi, te-chir na teti ke-den lir, aseir ni kechi ka azakzi na meyong. 32 Zoko ne nuzi sva aka takem lir, madok aka shia-aru; anungzi onoke temulung chia pelatse tim liase.

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NOTES.
Sound of letters.
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sound of a in father, ah.

"" o ", met. they, it has the latter sound before i and y.

"" o ", note, mote.

"" sound of oo in fool, tool.

"" o ", u ", but, cut.

"" ac, ai ", ", i ", ioe, rite.

"" ao. au ", ou ", out, mound.

"" awe, bawl.
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b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, t, v, w, y and z as in English.
c always soft is used with h as ch, and the c is sometimes inserted after s to prolong the sound of that letter and change t a trifle.

g is always bard.
j .. ., soft.

With this alphabet the Ao language is well provided for and no discritic marks are used in writing or printing.

Inflectional forms.

To enable the critical examiner to distinguish more readily what are the stems of words, the larger inflectional forms have been marked by hyphens, such as ang, dang, dange, den, di, nung, nunge, and tum, the last is a plural form not much used as the noun is usually supposed to be plural unless there is some specification to the contrary.

Of the vertal modifiers, ma, nu, shi and top, usually called secondary conjugational forms; ma has several very different meanings, but in the extract translated, chi-ma means to have eaten all, devoured all, the chi being the stem of a chi to eat,—nu is a desiderative and is much used to indicate a desire for:—shi as a suffix indicates some repetition, as mesep (with tebang) to kiss, mosepshi to kiss more than once;—tep implies mutuality, as pela to rejoice, pelatep to rejoice with others. The Ao verbs have a large variety of those secondary conjugational forms.

It may here be added that the negative prefixes to a verb as m, ma, me, mo, me have in the above scriptural extract been marked by hyphens.

Use of words.

The words rongsen, oset and sen, may each stand for property, but strictly speaking, rongson means accumulated property, property of a person of some wealth; this was apparently true of the father of the two sons, but it would not be in good taste for the younger son as in verse 12 to use rongsen in asking for his share of the property, for this might be equivalent to saying, give me my share of the wealth you have managed to accumulate. In verse 30, sen is the better word for property because it is the word the Aos use with achi,—chi to eat.

Ayanger, kilir, alar (or lar), these three words might be rendered by the English word servant, but ayanger means hired laborers, those who work for pay and may live on the premises or not. Kilir corresponds best to the English word servants, residents of the place who render more or less service to the owner and between whom and them is a friendly relation which is not implied in ayanger. Alar or lar means slaves as in the Greek of verse 22.

Tejebket or jebket (verse 23) properly means fattened, made fat by special feeding as the Aos do their pigs, but do not cattle, and hence when not strictly demanded, teyina (fat) as applied to cattle sounds much more appropriate to the Aos as in verses 27, 30.

In verse 13 piga lir kelen, awhile after, is a more common phrase among the Aos than, not many days after.

In verse 17, tachitse tayongtse to cat, to drink, a usual Ao phrase for eating a meal especially where there is abundance. Bijimtet. reflected.

E. W. CLARK.

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. (MIKIR GROUP.)

MIKIR, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Sār Doka Perin Kay, 1896.)

Inut ār-leng āsopinso bāng hinido. Ansi ākibi ābāng, āpo āphān pulo, opo, nāng mār no kolong ji āphān nepinon; ānsi lā āmār āsomār bang hini thák dáklo. Lābángso phālomso āphi lā āso ākibi ābāng āmār kedo ān pāngrum petsi ākābelo ādet dāmjuilo, ānsi lā hādak akejoijepi ākhāt kāve ākām klemsi āmār kedo ān āchāmpe dāmfāklo, Ansi āmār kedo ān ikdet āphi, lābāngso ādet ān kāngchir māthā thek thedet cheplanglo; ānsi lā duk detlo. Ānsi lā āmethāng hābāngso ādet ārleng āhem do dunlo; hābāngso ärleng lä fäk pivijisi ärit toijuilo. Änsi la fäk kecho äfeke äduk pen äpok chepeplengji, māthālo, buntā paktā pi vāngvedetlo. Ansi la āmethāng āning chipulo, nepo āhem ānām kecho ābān do-opi, bunta latum ān cholong, noke ānkāngchirsi virthupo. Nethursi nepo ālong pudampo, po, ne ārnām āngno, tāngte nāngdung pāp klemlo. Nāng sopo pu āot āvelo, nāngban atum inut āsonle nebinon. Ānsi lā thursi āpo ālong vánglo, ānsi la āpo heloving pen thek dâmsi ingjinsolo, ānke kāt virsi ārbāk dâm cheksi ar-ulemdetlo. Ansi la apo aphan pulo, opo ne nang dung tangto arnam angnota pap klem detlo; ne nāng sopopu kāterām āot āvelo. Buntā lā āpo bān ātum pulo, kemesi āpo āri vānrā pienon, päng choinon, äri ärnäm thun non, tängte äkengtä kengop thon non. Änke lā pen chorā ārong chipilonāng. Thang bāk mā lānesopo thilota rengthu etlo, ingbodetā long thuloklo, ansilatum arong bohong chipilo.

Lā āso ākleng ābānke ritsido: lāritpen hem ādung nāngblo ānke, kilum. Kekān ārki arjulonglo; Ānsi bān inut hāngsi kopi āpotsi kilum kekāmā pu arjulo. Ānsi lā bān thanlo, nāngmu vānglo; lāsi nānglipo la ānlok ānme pilo, thāngbāk mā lā so-se une si long thuloklo. Ānsi lā āning thilo, hem lutledetlo; ānke āpo ingtān vāngsi nāng temramlo. Ānsi lā thāksi āpo āphān pulo, lāngthā, nenāng keklem-pi ningkān ong dunglo, buntā āboi nātā nāng hukum kroikredet avelang bunta nejirpo ātum pen cho ārongji āphān bi áso ājonāntā nāng nepipe pinlāng. Buntā lā nāngso ākibi, lā ākhāt kāve ātumpen nāng mār nāngtār pivirdet ābāng vangfli māmāt, lāāphān nāng ānlok ānme pilo. Ānsi āpo pulo, opo, nāng ke kāita nelongsido, tangte nemār kedo ānta nāng mar. Buntā etum ārong chepedo āron, lā nāngmu thilota reng thuetlo, ing-bodeta lāng thuloklo.

(KUKI GROUP.)

KUKI, (RENGKHAL DIALECT).

(F. S. R. Anley, Esq., 1896.)

Báshál kát nái inni áómtá, ánni hái tóiya áshángpá ámá ápá inni ánítá, gáppá něnŭn tín kióm némán-nin kiti ámáká něpéra. Ámá něnůn hi annilći shëm pěta. Atun áshinté núngá jánni jántúm núngá ánái náipáng pá aréngyá ápungjuá állá ánna rámápétá, ákler tir alnika phák ábba lám néinuntin ápái chaitá. Amáshú árčngyá kharcha thaita ámá kúngá ánríöng jháp, ámáshu dúkhú ámánthá. Khátená ámápó báshál kát kashúngyá inkát; kángkhállák ámámishyé anisha adum phanga belak óáiráng ántunta. Hánshu buák ánni mánnak áphánka ámáhi ápéká áphingyá shíp ájat-thá hánshu túténa pemák áhangshángá ánnim níriot ájit gémápá khung dharmá pháká kámata bekáriáng átun reng átám phák. Jat kimán gốimá phingá jám thirángáthá géímá nithainé gáppá khong pérángáti ámá kam tiráng gáppá, éthí chungá hín nikongá páp atháia geima nánghi kinái náng ki tiyá ítő tiráng amtámák! géímá am dharmá phákráng in nidandra, githailé gáppá khong kipé álláná om kamá áppá áchu ámuthéi. ánren lút in áchun téyáná áik achun koyá áreng áz tómpó pat pat ánái in átiyá gáppá. Ethi chungá nikong hín páp áthó. Géhi sönghí kinái nang ki tiyá ité teráng amtámák hánshu gáppá in békár muluk in áti banchá hangjai inráng inláng gaira nikut négévá kut chábi jotá éra bonráng; kiphahuá kining áni-ira; kinái ti ulhi nungjám num kithiné áhing nakta; armáng irtá kinutá mának. Kín mulak in kinjat páktá.

Anni hái úlién pás lai átam áná, kashungá áhangá milám milshák án riótá. Abekárpá ájaiá árdana, ámá ité imani átiá? Náshángpá áhúng átípč népá in phák tin phákáreng áshuang, itham ámá-in, áshámán hánchu ámá áning ámunra póá, in shuangá pejót mák hánchu ápá tul áhang shúká áhúm; hánchu ámáchang chungá ámá áppá-in áti. Enra hidara átáhi náuki dárra néjamhi, jainai in shemá ung, hán kamin gel telu nipemák jat, hán am kirnal háílé áshá lai, in jakihing hán-chú nángmáhi ninaihi, nati hái khong á-am-á náng má ni nénúnthin phák jaitá; ámá áhang láiták, khánái khán ámáráng in áchán phák phungá thape, hánchu ámá áhin áthi kinái nángmá ánitin kikhong áhangam, kéímá nénúnhi amúmúkin náng nétáráng ánitá. Hánchu ájöt ábabálám ani. Nungjánom násháng páhi áthiá árilak ármáng irtá kinalá mánnak munnak.

(Kuki Group.)

LUSHAI, (DULIEN DIALECT).

(Messrs, F. W. Savidge, and J. H. Lorrain, 1896.)

Mî tûinemå fápá pahnih a nê: A naupang zåk-in a pá hnena "Kapá, rô ka chanai min pe råh" atia. Tin a sum an pahnih a hnena a shem a. Ni rê lôtean a naupangzák-in a sum azáin a kham vek a, khua-lam hlátaka a kaltáa. Chutáchuan núam lútukin a om a, a sum chu a bô-rál-tîrtáa. A rál zå vele, chu khualam chu nashatak-in an támtáa, é tûr a-tláchhama. Tin, chu lam khuaá mî tûemâ hnena chuan hná-thok-in a va țanga, chu mi chuan vok châte petûr-in a lô lama a tîr a. Englô kâm vok-in an ê khá, anî påh-in ê puar a du em em a, tuma-in engma an pe shî lô va. A har le vele "ka pá hnena in-hlå fáte chả ê shen lô va, nê an tam vênen, kê-lá-chu heta riltám-in ka thì dân Ka thô-vanga, ka pá hnena ka va shoi anga "Ka pá, vánamî chunga le nangma mit hmû-in thil ka tî sual e. Ka hming î fápá vua tlák ka nî lô ve; î hnena in-hlåfá pakhat angin min shìom ve râh " atîa. Tin, a thô-va, a pá hnena a kal-táa; chutichuan hlátaka a lá om lai-in a pá-in a lô hmû a, a khongaia, a tlána, a ir-a chuktuaa, a fåp-a. A hnena a fápá-in " ka pá, vánamî chunga le nangma mit hmû-in thil ka tî sual-e, ka hming î fápáa vua tlák ka nî lô ve " atîa. Nîmáshela a pá-in a boih-te hnena " Pûan thá ber han lá thuê ûlá, han shin-tîr råh-û, a kuta zungbunte, a ke-pháa phêkokte bun tîr råh-û, hlim tak-in î ê-ang-û. He ka fápá hì a thì, a lò nung le tá anî e; a bò-va, kan hmû le tá anî e " atîa. Tin, hlim-tak-in an om ṭan-táa. Tin, a fápáûpá-zåk lô-va a om, in-a a lô-thlen dân-in englô tum rî le an lám thâm a hretáa.

Tin, boih tûemå a kô-va "chu eng-nge-nîtá" atîa a zāta. A hnena "î nau a tô-thleng tá a, hîm-tak-in a hmû le avángin, î pá-in ruai a theh "atîa. Tin a thin-ûr-a, in-a a lût du lô va; a pá a lô-dáka, a thlem-a. Nîmáshela a pá hnena "Hre rāh, kum-khua he chen hì î hná ka thok-a, î thû lá hi ka oi lô ngai shî lô va, ka thîente hnena hlimnatûr keltê min pe ngai shî lô. Chu-tin he î fápá hì nāchizûar hnena î sum ô rál vek tû hî a lôkal vele, amá tán ruai î theh vê a" atîa a chhánga. Tin, a hnena "Ka fápá, ka hnena î om reng a lâm, katá apiang îtá anî e. Hlimtak le lâmtaka om athá a lām, he î nau hî a thî, a lô-nung le tá anî e, a bô-va, kan hmû le tá anî e"atîa.

(ABOR-MIRI GROUP.)

MIRI.

(J. F. Needham, Esq., 1896.)

MIRI.

Âmî âkô buikâ âu¹ anyêkā dûngai

âmêna² âu da buikâ âbûem lûtô. 10 8 Båbû ngåkå åttår kôsågem bikå. Delð 15 14 12 bui bûllûm âttårem orshûlâ bîtô. 21 19 18 Au ânjana da³ aika êkûmlå long dû mang. Buika åttår (apuidem) bajê 23 kûmlå môtena deg åkon lå gilå 36 37 35 âika âttâr apningem ⁵smiat keshâ pü 42 dååm tüngåm to.

dââm tûngâm rôsim deg da lâ batarûna 2 1 12 11 10 7 ⁷åkål tô buika⁸ dånam sin kåtômång. Delo bui da deg ke âmî^e åkon lå 17 23 22 22 åger ikåpü¹⁰ gikång åmi da buim areg 19 18 26 25 28 lå éek ápîn bîkâpü maliktô bui keno

Buika åttår apuingem⁶ sîmåt kisha pü

ENGLISH.

A certain man had two sons, (and)
the younger son said to his father,
6 7 8 9 10

Father give (me) my share of (our)
property.

Then he dividing the property gave 16 17 18 19 20 to them.

The younger son did not stay many 22 23 24 25

days at his home collecting his property 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

together (he) went away to a far country 33 34 35 36 37

(and) foolishly wasted all his property.

After wasting all his property in a solution of the second
Then he went to work with a man of 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

that country (and) the man sent him into 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

the field to feed swine.

¹ had two sons is rendered "his two sons existed" buika = accusative of bui = his.

² na is a relative particle.

⁸ da is merely the demonstrative pronoun used here for emphasis and recognition; an anjana da meaning "the younger son in question,"

⁴ ldng k4mld = compound verb meaning to collect, gather together. "Collecting together" in the English therefore should have been numbered 30 and not 30 and 38

^{*} emiat = fool, keeha $p\ddot{u} = like$. $p\ddot{u}$ is the adverbial enfix.

Miris (like the Assamese) have no word equivalent to our word "waste" and no words to express "riotous living." Wasted his substance in riotous living would be rendered "tar bostu hokol kai phelaile" in Assamese and it is the same in Miri, viz., "dådm tungåm to" = (literally) ate and drank everything.

⁷ AkAl is the Assamese word for famine. Miris have no word.

^{8 &}quot;buika dånam sin kåtômång" means lit. "His food even existed not," i.e., he had not even food.

o ami akon = man, one.

¹⁰ Ager îkâpü is a compound verb meaning to do work,

MIRI-contd.

rû¹ dûngai depîlâ ĉek âmpüem (bui)
35 34 187 40 41 he

da lü dûngai dâlü dâkkam² dânam
39 38 42

bîna kâmang.
45 43

Buika sîmât aidåkû dem bui lûtô kiding ka ngåka Båbû ka³ pakbo dånåm puila sin ngatdå nga aiyu konola 13 11 12 sîkîram⁵ tûrkînam dûng ngå Bâbû lå 17 gîlâ lû pü ngả Ishar me tê nomtê pâp 29 28 30 20 24 23 25 îtô, nakka au pü ngom gâg yô vong kâ, 35 36 ngom pôkbô pü mêtôkâ.

Delô bui aika bâbû lå gîkâng môtê 41 42 45 44 43 49 lokkê buika bâbû buim kâlâ aiâ tô. 46 48 49 51 50 52

Buikâ goldon lâ ôlet lâ mâmpuktô.

Au da buika Bâbû em lûtô ngả Ishar
6 9 10 8 7 11 14

mêtê nom tê pap îto depîlâ ngả nakka
13 16 15 12 17 18 21

au keshâ mâ.
22 20 19

ENGLISH-contd.

He¹¹ was very hungry therefore (he)
33 84 85 36 37

desired to eat the pigs husks (but)
38 39 40 41

although desirous (of food) there was no
42 43

food given (for him).

Upon recovering his senses he said
1 2 3 4 5 6

My father's slave's food suffices, and
7 8 9 10 11 12

remains over. I myself hungering am
13 14 15 16 17

at death's door.

I going to (my) father will say. I 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 have sinned against God and yourself. 26 27 28 29 30 31 Call me no longer your son. Keep me like 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 a slave.

Then he went to his father; from afar 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 his father seeing him pitied (him).

Falling upon his neck (he) kissed 1 (him).

The son said to his father I have sinned against God and yourself 12 13 14 15 16 consequently I am not like (unworthy of 17 18 19 20 being) your son.

His father said to his slaves having 23 24 25 26 27 28 brought the best robe put it on (him);

¹ This rû is a superlative particle, for instance ai = good; airû = very good; battê = big, large; batterû = very large.

² advertial participle; dakkam here means "although."

³ ka = possessive case suffix.

^{*} kiding is an adjective used to denote plurality.

^{*} sikiram turkinam is a colloquial phrase meaning on the point of death.

Ishar is an Assamese word. Miris have no word for God. They believe in spirits called Oyû.

⁷ This is the only manner in which the sentence "Am no more worthy to be called thy son" can be rendered in Miri, viz., "call me no longer your son." Vong is a completive particle, yô kû the negative imperative case suffix goldon is an Assumese word. Miris have no other word for neak.

^{• &}quot;Angill is also an Assamese word, Miris having no word for a ring, though they wear many.

¹⁰ juting is from the Hindustani word juti — a shoe.
11 This is the only construction possible in Miri to make this portion of the parable comprehensible (in Miri).

MIRI-contd.

ngảlů ápîn dågêlá áser lûjê.

Ngå lû ka au sim sîlâ tûrdûngkû yoglâ 2 8 1 4 5 påtô kû. Dalô bûlû åsertô. Bûlûka 10 aserdådem¹ buika åbuiåna au årêg lå 13 14 15 18 17 dûngai; bui aika êkûm puilâ mâkshâ 21 20 19 22 shanam³ lang dùmdùm dü³ namem 25 tattô. 23

Bui pâkbô âkâ gâg lâ tautô kâpî kan 27 30 29 28 31 82 31 82 ngả lùka êkûm lã ? pâkbô lùtô naka 34 35 33 36 37 38 buirå aipü puidûngkû depîlâ naka Bâbû 39 41 40 42 43 44 âmîem gåglâ bûlûm âpinem dâ môdûng.

Delô âbuiâna an da âglîlâ ekûm ârâ lâ 1 3 2 4 8 7 gi pü mûî mâng.

gîlenlâ Buika Bâbû buim 11 kûmlâ goktô. Abuiana au da aika 17 15 13 16 båbûem lûtô, naka åger dûtâk bajê rûng kå 24 25 28 21 19 18 lakkê ngå îdûng. Lêkôtê naka agomem 23 ngå mê påk tômång. Môpåkmångkan 31 nå ngom ajon kiding damokapu sagoli 44 42 lêkôtê bîmâng. sin 89 38 36

ENGLISH—contd.

put a ring upon his finger and also shoes 33 84 35 36 37 38 39 40 upon his feet. Let us eating be merry.

41 42 43 44 45 46 47

This our son having died has returned to 1 3 3 4 4 been found again.

Then they made merry.

While they wero merrying4 his 13 eldest son was in the fields. He (on) 14 15 16 17 18 nearing his house heard dancing and 20 21 22 23 24 drumming. 26

He calling a slave asked what is up $\frac{27}{28}$ $\frac{28}{29}$ $\frac{29}{80}$ $\frac{31}{31}$ $\frac{32}{32}$ at our house? The slave said your $\frac{33}{34}$ $\frac{34}{35}$ $\frac{35}{36}$ $\frac{36}{36}$ $\frac{37}{38}$ brother has returned safely consequently $\frac{39}{40}$ $\frac{40}{41}$ $\frac{41}{42}$ $\frac{42}{45}$ your father having called (together) $\frac{43}{45}$ $\frac{44}{47}$ $\frac{48}{48}$ $\frac{49}{49}$

Then the elder son angering did not 1 2 3 4 5 5 wish to go to the house. His father 8 9 10 going out (and) entreating called him.

The elder son said to his father I have 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 23 done your work from many years (and) 24 25 26 27 28 (and) never have (I) disregarded your orders 29 30 31 32 33 notwithstanding you never gave me even 34 35 36 37 38 the young of a goat (for me) to feed my 42 43 friends.

¹ dådem is an adverbial participle.

^{*} makshå shånåm is a compound verb meaning to dance.

^{*} dü is to beat a drum. Dûmdûm = drum; dumdum dünâm to beat ditto.

This sentence "While they were merrying" is neces a ry in Miri in order to carry on the sense.

MIRI—concld.

 Naka anjana au bui naka attarem sîmatpü

 45
 46
 47
 48
 51
 52
 50

 daam tünganûto vong îdakkom na buim 47
 53
 54
 66

 bhoj¹ bîdûng. 57
 55
 55

Buika Bâbû lûtô aúa nå ngåker lå
1 2 3 4 5 9 8
Agin pü dûng ngå ka åttår åpuidem naka
7 6 11 12 10 13
naka Buirå silå tûrdûngkû yoglå
14 15 16 17 18
pådûngkû dêpêlå ngå lû åsser kåndûai.
19 20 21 23 22

ENGLISH—conold.

Your younger son he has wasted in 45 46 47 48 49 49 a foolish manner your property, but you 50 55 56 57

His father said Son you are always
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

with me (and) all my property (is) yours
8 9 10 11 12 13

your brother being dead has returned to
14 15 16 17

life, being lost has been found therefore
17 18 19 20

we ought to be happy.

^{1 &}quot; bhoj " is an Assamese word. Miris have no word for feast.

(Kuki Group.)

MANIPURI, (BENGALI CHARACTER).

(Rev. Wm. Pettigrew, 1896.)

মি অমগী মচ্চা নিপা অনি লৈরন্মি। মরুংঙানিগী মরক্তা মনাও অতোয়া অহুনা মপাদা হাই, পাবা! এনা ফংগদবা লল সরুক্ অন্ন ঐঙোন্দা পিবিয়ু; মান্নুদা মপানা মথোই অনিগী দমক্ লন্পুম্ য়েলে। সুমিৎ থর লৈরগা মনাও অতোষা অহনা লন্ পুম্নমক খোম্জিলছন। পুতুনা আরাপ্পা লৈপাক অমদা চংথোক্ই। মফম্ অতুদা লম্চং ফত্রনিনা মরন্ পুম্নমক্ মাংলে। লন্ পুমনমক অহু তুম্থ্বদা লৈপাক্ অহুদা য়াম্না তাংঙম্লে; তাংঙসা অহুদা মানা वातकला वातक्षा अञ्चल माना रेल्याक अञ्चल रेल्या मि अभाव जिन्न तरा मान् ওক্ময়াম্ দেমনবা মহাকী লোবুক্তা থাই। মফম অছদা মানা ওকী চিন্চাক ৱাইনা মপুক থল্হন্গে হাইছনা নিংয়ে; অছুগা কনা অমতনা মাংঙোন্দা পিজদে। মাছুদা মানা মপুক্নিংদা নিংসিংলক্তুনা হাই, এগী ইপাগী মনাইসিংনা লেম্থোক পাথোক্না চিন্চাক্ ফংলি, অন্ত্ৰ্গা এনা सक्स अमिना लाखना मिशरनीति । खेना दशेशर्जूना खेशी हेशाशी सनाउन हाहेक्ररण, शारा, वर्शत् माहे ওনুথোক্তুনা পাপ্ তোরে, নহাকী নমাংদম্হ পাপ তোরে, নহাকী নচ্চানি হাইবা ঐরু মতিক্ রোইছে; নহাকী ননাই অমাওয়া থম্বিয়ু। অছুদগি মানা হোগৎতুনা মহাকী মপা তানা চৎলি, মাছুদা থাপ্না লৈরিংভৈনা মহাকী মপানা মহাক্পু উর্হুনা কুংসিবিরে, অমস্থং চেন্সিন্থিছনা মাগী ঙক্সম কোন্তুনা মাবু চুপ্ই। চুপ্পা অছুদা মজা নিপা অছুনা মাংঙোন্দা হাই, পাবা ! স্বর্গবু মাই ওন্থোক্তুনা পাপ্ তোরে নহাকী নমাংদয় পাপ্ তোরে, নহাকী নচ্চানি হাইবা মতিক্ রোইদ্রে। অন্তুগা মপানা মনাইদিংদা হাইথোক্ই, থরাইদ্গি হেনা ফবা ফি থুনা পুবকতুন। দেৎহল্লু, অমস্ত্রং মহাকী মধুৎতা থুদোম্ অমা দিস্ত দিবিয়ু, মথোংদা খুগ্রাংস্ভ উপ্পিয়ু, ঐথোই হরাও সুংঙাইনা চাক্চামিম্নি ; করিননো হাইবরু এগী ইচ্চা অসি সিরুরবদ্গি হিংগৎলক্পনি. অমস্থং মাংলুরবদণি অমুক্ ফংলবনি। মাছদা মথোইনা হরাও সুংঙাইরক্ই।

মতম্ অন্থলা মহাকী মচ্চা অহল্ অনুনা লোবুকা লৈরিমি, লাক্তুনা লাক্তুনা য়ুম্দা থুংলবদা ইশৈ সক্পরী মথোল্য জগোই সাবনী মথোল্য তাছনা মনাই নিপা অমবু কোছনা হংই, করিনী নিন্থোংইবনো? মানা মাংডোন্দা হাই, নহাকী ননাও লাক্য়ে, অমস্থং নহাকী নপানা মহাক্পু অনায়েক্ লৈতা ফংলবদা চাক্ থাংবিরে। মাছদা মহাক্না সাওরছনা ইমুং চংডোই হাইছনা হাই, মাছকা মহাকী মপানা থোক্লছনা মহাক্পু থেম্জিল্লে। অন্থা মহাক্না মপাদা খুম্ই, য়েংউ, চহি অস্পত্যি ননাই লৈরিবা অসিনা নহাকী য়াথংবু থক্ হিক্থোক্তে, অন্থমক্পু ঞানী ইরূপ্ ইপাংগা হরাওমিল্লা ওম্ননবনী দমক্ অমুক্ত হু হুমেং মচ্চা অমদং এডোন্দা শিদে, অন্থা নংগী নচ্চা অসিদি নোৎতিনিসিংগা লোইনছনা নংগী নরন্ হুন্জেক্পবু মানা হেক্ লাক্পমক্তদা মানী দমক্ চাক্থাংবিরিবা। মাছদা মপানা মাংডোন্দা হাই, অঙাং! নংদি ইতৎতৎত্না এগা লৈমিলৈ, অমাহেক্স্ এনী লৈরিবা পুম্নমক্ অন্থ নংগীন। অন্থা এথোই হরাও সুংঙাইগদবা মতিক্ রোই; করিননো হাইবরু, নংগী ননাও অসি সিরুরবদ্যি হিংগৎলক্পনি, অমস্থং মাংলুরবদ্যি অমুক্ ফংলবনি॥

TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY. (Kuki Group.)

MANIPURI, (ROMAN CHARACTER).

(Rev. Wm. Pettigrew, 1896.)

Mi amagi machā ani lairammi. Mabuŋānigi marakta manão atonbá Man of one 80n twowere. Both from amongst youngest-son mapāda hāi. Pābā! Aina phangadaba aduna lal to his father said, Father! I the that which I have to receive property mādudā saruk adu ainondā pibiyu; mapāna makhoi anigi damak to me the give: thereupon his-father two for portion these lanthum yelle. Numit khara lairaga manão atonbā aduna pumnamak lan divided. Days a far after youngest-son that property allchatthok-i. Mapham khomiilladuna puduna ārāppa laipāk amadā adudā far gathering-together carrying went-away. Place at that country to-a lamchat phattabani-na maran numnamak māŋle. Lan was destroyed. behaviour being-bad his substance all Substance adu tumkhrabada laipāk aduda pumnamak yāmna tāŋŋamle ; that when-becoming-wasted country allin-that great scarcily-arose; tannamba aduda māna wārakle. Wārakpa aduktā māna through-that he began-to-be-wretched. Becoming wretched scarcily he laipāk aduda laiba mi amabu tinnaruro, mahākna mābu ok in that residing man with-a joined, him country he swine mahākki sennanaba lauhukta thāi. Mapham aduda mayām māna okki Place his into-fields sent. at-that herd to-pasture he swines wäina mapuk thalhan-go hāiduna ninne; aduga kanā chinchak amatanā his belly will fill saying wished; bul foodany one māŋondā pijade. Māduda mapukninda ninsinlaktuna hāi, aigi beginning to remember Thereupon. in his mind said. to him gave not. my lemthok pāthoknā chinchak manāisinna phanli aduga aina ipāgi without stint food are receiving servants but I father's Aina lambana sigadauri. haugattuna asida mapham aigi ipagi with hunger am dying. 1 arising in this place my father's Pābā! hāiruge, Swargabu māi onthoktuna manākta pāp Father! Heaven-from will go and ask, face turning away in-presence sin namāndasu pāp taure, nahākki nachāni hāiba aibu nahākki tauro. in presence also sin have done, your child-am saying your have done, nahakki nanāi amāgumna thambiyu. Adudagi woidre; matik māna nervants like one make. Afterwards. am not: your he worthy

Māduda thāpna chatli. lairinnaina haugattuna mahākki mapā tāna went. Then ofar off while-remaining father towardsarising hi8 amasun nunsibire, chensinkhiduna mahākpu uraduna mahakki mapana father had compassion, and running-towards . his him seeing Chuppa aduda machā nipā aduna ngaksam konduna mābu chup-i. māgi Kissed him kissed. when his neck entwining his-son lhat māŋonda hāi. Pābā l Swargabu māi onthok-tuna pāp taure, nahākki Father! Heaven-from face turning away 8111 to him said, have done, namändasu taure, nahākki nacháni hāiba matik woidre. pāp Aduga in presence also 8in have done. your son-am saying worthy am not. But khwaidagi henna mapāna manāisiŋda haithok-i, phaba phi thuna than-all better his-father to-his servants gave orders, costly. cloth quickly mahākki makhuttā khudom puraktuna shethallu. amā amasun sisu sibivu. put on, and his on hand ring bringing one also put on, aikhoi harāo chāk chāminasi, makhondā khugrānsu up-piyu, nunāina sandals-also put-on, and gladness on-his-feel with-joy let we eat-together sirurabadagi hingatlakpani, karinano asi hāib**a**bu aigi ichā amasun has risen up, this from the dead because it is said my 8011 and phanlabani. Mādudā makhoinā māŋlurabadagi harão amuk has been found. Thereupon from being lost, once more they to rejoice nunnäirak-i. and to be glad began.

ahal adunā Matam aduda mahākki machā lauhukta lairammi, läktuna Time at-lhat his 80n eldest the in the fields was, coming thunlahada lāktuna yumdā isai sakpagi makholsu jagoi sābagi coming towards house when-reached song singing sounds also dancing makholsu tāduna manāi nipā amabu kauduna han-i. karigi sound also his servant hearing man æ calling asked. what ninkhonibano? Mana mānonda hāi, nahākki nanão lak-e. amasun noise is? Heto him said. your young-brother has come, and nahakki napāna mahākpu anayek laitana phanlabada chāk-khānbire. father him illness without your finding feast has given. mahākna Māduda sāoraduna imun channoi hāiduna hāi. mādukta Thereupon. he in house will not go being-angry saying said, therefore mahakki themjille. mapāna thokladuna mahākpu Aduga mahākna father his coming-out entreated. him Buthe mapāda khum-i, Yon-u, chahi asuptagi nanāi lairiba to-his father Behold, replied, years from so many servant your living-who-is asinā nahākki yāthan bu khak hikthokte. adumakpu aigi irup the commands disobeyed, your never nevertheless my friends ipāŋgā harāominaba ngam-nanabagi damak amuktasu hamen machā enabling and companions to rejoice for even kid *small*

nachā asidi nottinisingā ainonda aduga naŋ-gi pido, amadan this prostitutes 80% have not given, but your to me one hek māna lákpamaktada hunjekpabu naran nangi loinaduna as 800n as arrives throwing-away-although he your property withmāŋondā hāi, Aŋāŋ l Māduda mapāna chākkhāŋbiribā. māgi damak said, Child! to him Then his father have made feast. for himpumnamak adu lairibā laiminnai, amaheksu aigi itat-tattana aigā naŋdi all that what is with are, also me airoays you karinano haibabu nuŋŋāigadaba harão matik woi: aikhoi Aduga nangini. because shouldbe; to rejoice to be happy we yours-is. But amasuŋ māŋlurabadagi hingatlakpani, sirurabadagi asi naŋgi nanão from being lost from being dead has risen up, and young brother thisyour phanlabani. amu k is-found. again

(UNCLASSED.)

SINGPHO.

(J. F. Needham, Esq., 1876.)

SINGPHO.

aimå'nå Singpho keshâ n'khong 5 ngådai. Keshå kachî gawa fê ngå dai 6 10 7 nyê na man (1) gadê ma nga di mang jôû. Deng gáwa gâm dì jô dai. 4 15 16 Gawa rai gam jodî⁽²⁾ n'thomî kashâ, 19 kachî sîbâ ya n'kringdî. Nûm chang goi 21 24 25 23 28 dâm⁽³⁾ sâ hâdai. 26

Khî mũng sidai gọi kỉnh rai bok $^{(4)}$. Kâm mô kâm rũmshâ thũmhâ dai.

Rai bok⁽⁴⁾ yong rûm shâ thûm n'thonû mûng sidai gọi khû gabâ raihâdai. Khî sha pha n'nga hadai khi mung sidaigoi 20 22 19 'na singphô aima goi mûnglî dî sadai 25 24Singhpo dai khîfê goi wâ 29 30 32 34 38 36 yå sinun dai.

Khî wâ nâ 'ngâm mang lû'dî mang 1 3 4 5 shâ phâ dai dî shâ n'lû dai. $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ 8

ENGLISH.

A man had two sons. 2 3 (The) younger son said to (his) father, 6 7 8 whatever share (of property) Give (me) 12 13 Then (his) father dividing (is mine). 15 gave (to him).

After (his) father had divided (his)
18 18(a) 19

property the younger son not staying
20 21 22 23

many days (at home) went to visit in
24 25 26 27 28

a far country.
29 30

He wasted his goods in that country.

After wasting all (his) goods a great 8 9 10 11 12 12 famine occurred in that country. He had 18 14 15 16 17 18 19 no food. He went to work with a man of 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 that country.

The man in question sent him to the 29 30 31 32 33 fields to tend swine.

He pigs husks even getting (would 1 2 3 4 5 have) eaten (them) but (he) got no food.

⁽¹⁾ gade må = as many as, ngå di = being (ngå substantive verb, to be, with past participial suffix di added), so that gade må ngå di mang means "as many as being even" (mana = even, and).

^(*) gam jodt is a compound verb: gam, to divide; jo, to give.

⁽⁸⁾ dâm means to stroll, visit, etc.

⁽⁴⁾ bok is the plural suffix.

SINGPHO-contd.

Khi mit n'thomi. Wâ dai nyê wânâ
10 12 11 13 14 15

mium lô lô shâ lûdî chandi ngai gâ
16 18 19 17 20 21

(1) kâsî di sîdai.
23 22

Ngai wà gọi sádi wàga wàế ngai niyon 24 27 26 25 28 29 30 32

Phrá gọi dai n'thomi nang gọi phit hà 34 35 31

na nà ningshà dai n'thêkà ngaifê miyam 38 37 37 41 43

sitai lauû.

Dong khi wafê gọi sadai. Gowa wa khifê chan dagoi madi n'gaha lagat 7 10 11 sâ'dî dû jamdî pûp dai.

 Keshâ î'⁽²⁾ gawâfê ngû dai wâê ngai niyon

 16
 18
 17
 19
 20
 22

 Phrafê mang nang tê mang phithâ ngai

 23
 25
 24
 21

 nânâ ningshâ n'thekâ.
 Dengî khînâ gawâî

 27
 28
 26
 29
 30
 31

 mîyam bok fê ngûdai yongâ n'lô m'bâ
 32
 35
 36

 gaja laudî.
 Khîfê cha⁽³⁾ fûnû.
 37 and 38

Latâ gọi lâkchop jôû lagong gọi lêvê degrā jôû.

I bok lû shâ sîpîô gâ n'dai ning 9 11 12 10 13 khânî nyê shâ sîdai yâ krûngdî 14 15 16 17 18 ngâdai khî mật dĩ bai prû lû dai.

Deng i khini piôdi ngàhà.

Deng kasha gaba na goi nga dai.

Khî wâdî⁽⁴⁾ n'tâ mason dû dai ning 31 32 34 33 32 36 chin dai manao naudî nâng dai. Kht 36 37 35 38

ENGLISH—contd.

He after coming to himself said, My 10 11 12 18 14 father's slaves getting heaps to eat (and) to spare I am dying of hunger.

I going to (my) father will say, Father I 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 have sinned against God also (against) you, 31 32 33 34 35

I am not fit (to be) your son. Take me 36 37 38 39 40 41 as a slave.

Then he went to his father. His father seeing him from afar pitied (him) (and) running falling upon (his) neck kissed. 12 13 The son said to his father, Father I have 17 18 sinned against God and yourself (and) 22 23 24 am unfit (to be) your son. Then his 27 28 29 father told (his) slaves, Bring the best cloth (and) put (it) (upon) him.

Give a ring upon (his) finger (and)
put shoes upon (his) feet.

Let us eat, drink (and) be merry for 10 9 11 12 18

my son (was) dead (and) now is alive. 14 15 16 17 18

He being lost (and) is found.

Then they made merry.

At that time the elder son was in 25 26 27 28 29 the fields.

He on arriving near (the) house heard 31 32 33 34 35 singing (and) dancing.

⁽¹⁾ kast = hunger; dt = past participial suffix; st = die, with present tense suffix, dai, attached; so that kast dt st dai means hungering am dying.

⁽²⁾ The f in keshai is merely the nominatival particle.

^(*) cha funû means to " put on " clothes.

⁽¹⁾ wadi du dai is a compound verb. Wa = return, du = arrivo.

SINGPHO—concld.

miyum aimā (1) fê shîgâdî sandai. 39 40 .

N'tà goi makaima raidai? Miyam bai lû gåjådî wâdai na ningnaufê 7 and 8 6 sĩ dai ning khânî nà ning wà lû shâ 12jodai.

Deng i khi potdi n'ta tagui 17 18 21 20 n'skangdai.

Dengî gowâ sing ganî dûdî (kashâ fê) 22 23 25 24 the son pomdi dî keshâ gabâ shîgâ nyê wâ fê wâdai wâô ngai n'thengning 31 32 30 33 34 33(a) nà mùnglì dìdai galoi yang mang na gà 36 37 n'makaudai(2).

Dai di mang nang ngai fê bainam⁽³⁾ keshå (aima) mang nûmnang tharau î a or one sh**å** (4)n'sînundai.

Na ningsha kachî rai yong sha sîmadî 10 12 11 16 15

mang sidai fó nang peyen jo. 18 13 17

Dengî khî khînâ kashâfê ngûdai 21 22 25 24, kashae nang ga nong ngai thara ngadai 27 nyê na rai yong nana rê. 32 33 31 35 34

I ong phå dai ning khånî nå ningnau sidi 39 40 41 38 yà ⁽⁶⁾krûng di ngà dai khi mát di 45 43 42 bai lühadai. 46

ENGLISH—concld.

He calling a slave asked (him). 40 41

What is up in (our) house? The slave brother has replied, Your younger 6 returned well, therefore your father 12 10 11 is giving a foast.

Then he angering would not enter 18 16 17 inside (the) house.

Then (his) father coming outside (and) 23 24 entreating called (the) son. The elder son 27 said to his father, Father many years I 33 33(a) 30 31 32 have done your work, and, never 36 37 transgressed your commands.

Notwithstanding, you never even gave 4 me a kid to make merry with my friends. 5 6

Your younger son although he has 12 13 11 wasted all his goods, to him you give a feast. ິ16 17 18 19 Then he said to his son, Son you are 21 22 23 24 25 24 26 27 28 always with me (and) all my property is 29

We should be merry for your brother 38 39 37 being dead is now alive. He being lost 44 43 43 has been found. 46

(1) få = dative case suffis.

() makau means to throw away, abandon, etc.

(*) bainam = goat, keshå = young, bainam keshå = kid. (4) shoun is a causal imperative verb. The literal rendering of the passage being, dai di mang = nevertheless, nang = you, ngaife = me, bainam kesha = a kid, mang = even, nûmnang tharu = with friends, sha n'sinundai = to est did not order.

yours.

(") krang di = living, ngadai = is.

TAI OR SHAN FAMILY.

AHOM, (STANDARD DIALECT) (AHOM CHARACTER).

(Babu Golap Chandra Barua, 1896.)

ये भण धर्म एमें काम ठाउँ भी खाउँ अडे का है करी हुई थी। 13.ये का भारे 00 उमें है मा। या करी ठाउँ खाउँ भारे भी है ये का थी थी थी है थी खी की की अमें में का या का की की की की का में से छाउँ है भी का में एं काम जा है खाउँ भी दें की है थी।

LITER PRINTED BY FINE ART ASSOCIATION OF THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CON

TAI OR SHAN FAMILY.

AHOM, (BENGALI CHARACTER).

(Babu Golap Chandra Barua, 1896.)

क्न क्रान मूर्यान मध्कून छाटे मान याख। পয় नूक्षि लाए थाम मान भमान, প ঐ, ডাই খুঙ্ লিঙ্ যুন্ ও হেউ আও ডাই পান্ মো ক্লাঙ্ শঙ্ পিকাই পি ষঙ্। পয়্ পমান্ পান্ কান্ টাঙ্ লাই খুঙ্ লিঙ্কাঙ্ শঙ্ পি ষঙ্যাও। পয়্কা লাঙ্ বো বান্ নাই নাম্না। পুক্তি টাঙ্ পুঙ্ লিঙ্ আও ডাই পাই কা পঁন্ মুঙ্ যাও খাও উ কয়। মান্ক লুক্ লাও আও কিন্ চাম্ কুন্মি বাঙ্ ভেঁ কান্ পা কান্ টাঙ্ খুঙ্ লিঙ্ রাই ডাই যাও। ফুেউ নাই মান্ক টাঙ্ খুঙ্ লিঙ্ টাক্লু টাক্ পাঙ্ কিন্ যাও আ। টেট্ চাম্ হেউ মুঙ্ বান্ টাক্ ইপ্ টাক্ याक् श्रुक् याও। মান্ক ফুফান্ যাও। পয় লুন্ লাঙ্ মান্ক পাই কা চাম্ চুম্ ভে কুন্ ফু খু চে মুঙ্ বান্ চে ফু খু, ফান্ খাম্ হেউ মান্ মু লিক্ ফুেউ না কিপ্ খাও হেউ অয়্ কিন্ ক্ষেন। মান্ চাঙ্ উঞ্ চেউ প্লঙ্ শাঙ্ বা মান্ক কিপ্ থাও পান্ কু মূ হেউ কিন্ ক্লেন্। ফ্রেউ বৌ ঞাঙ্ হেউ ডাই। ফুেউ নাই মান্ক ডিপ্ ডি যাও। মান্বা কাও পমান্ রেন্ খালিক্ খাঞেঙ্ ফুেউ কুন্ ফুঙ্ ডাই থাও কিন্ কেন্ চাম্ হুপ্ বাই চাম। পয় কাও ক টাই শি ডেট ক্লাঙ টুঙ্। টিকা নাই কাওক খেন্ চাম্টি পকাও পাই কা না চাম্ কাও লাট্ খাম্ লাও মান্ চাম্ প এ, কাওক ফিট্ ফাসুরু চাম্মো আন্ চাম্। পয়্ কাওক বৌ মি যুক্ বালুক্মান্মো। মৌক কাওমান্ আও রুপ্ ডাই নাঙ্ চাম্ মো খালিক্ বাই চুম্ ডুঁঞ্। পয়্ মান্ক খেন্ চাম্ পাই কা मा हिं शमान् या । हूरा दु के नारे मान्क छ हा ६ नि या । मान् शमान् मान् हान् या ७ हा म् ताक कान् ठाम् थुन् পारे म् कृष् थ हुम् कान् या । अस् नूक्मान् क मान् वा अ थे, का उक कि है का कूक চাম্মো আন্না। পয় আন্কাওক যুক্ বৌ মি বা মো লুক্মান্। পয় পমান্ খাও খাম্ কুলা ফান্থাম্ হেউ আও মা ফা কেঞ্বা ডি। সুঙ্টাঙ্ফা খ্রিঙ্বাই মান্চাম্। পয় সুঙ্টাঙ্ ঞিউ চি রুপ্ চুপ্ খুপ্ বাই। পয়্ সুঙ্ টাঙ্ থেপ্ টিন্ খাও। পয় মা রাও কিন্ কেন্ চাম হিট্মুন্ হিট্ থেন্। চু চাঙ্ নাই ই উ লুক্মান্ টাই শি যাও। বা আন্পয় ডিপ্ ডি क्रम्। मान् চाম् রाই ডাই চাঙ্ নাই ডাই চাম্। বা আন্থাও টাঙ্ লাই হিট্মূন্ হিট্ থেন্ যাও অ।

TAI OR SHAN FAMILY.

AHOM, (ROMAN CHARACTER).

(Babu Golap Chandra Baruā, 1896.)

Kun phu len lukmān gankun dāi mān jāo, pay luk ni lāt khām mān pa mān pa ai dãi khran lin jvan çu heu ão dãi pān mau klān gan pi kãi pi nvan. pay pa mãn pān kān tāŋ lāi khraŋ liŋ klāŋ çaŋ pi uvaŋ jāo. pay kā lāŋ bau bān nāi nām nā. luk ŋi tāŋ khraŋ lin ao dai pai kā pun mun jao khao u kay. man ka luk lao ao kin cam kun mi ban dai kãn pã kãn tân khran lin rãi dãi jão. phreu nãi mãn ka tân khran lin tāk lu tāk pān kin jāo a. tet cām heu muŋ bān tāk ip tāk jāk avk jāo. mān ka phu phān jāo. pay lun lāŋ mān ka pāi kā cām evam daň kun phukhru ce muŋ bān ce phu khru phān khām heu mãn mu lik phreu nã kip khảo hou ay kin klen. mãn câŋ ui ceuplaŋ çãŋ bã mãn ka kip khảo pân ku mu heu kin klen. phreu bau nãn heu dãi. phreu nãi mãn ka dip di jão. mãn bã kão pa mãn ren khã lik khã ñeŋ phreu kun phriŋ dãi khão kin klen căm hup bāi cām. pay kāo ka tāi çi dēt klāŋ tvaŋ. ti kā nāi kāo ka khen cām ti pa kāo pāi kā nā cām kāo lāt khām lāo mān cām pa ai kāo ka phit phā nu ru cām mān ān cām. pay kão ka bau mi jvak luk mãn mau. mau ka kão mãn ão rvap dãi nãŋ câm mau khã lik bãi cầm dãi. pay mãn ka khen cầm pãi kã mã ti pa mấn jão. tu bã phreu nãi mān ka u tāŋ ni jāo. mān pa mān mān hān jāo cām rāk kān cām khvan pāi mu kvat kha cum kān jāo. pay luk mān ka bā mān pa ai kāo ka phit phā nu ru cām mau ān nā. pay an kāo ka jvak bau mi bā mau luk mān. pay pa mān khāo khām kulā phān khām heu ao mā phā ken bā di. nuŋ tāŋ phā khriŋ bāi mān cām. pay nuŋ tāŋ ňiu ci rvap evap khvap bāi. pay nuŋ tāŋ khep tin khāo. pay mā rāo kin klen cām hit mun hit khen. cu cân năi i u luk măn tâi gi jão. bá ân pay dip di kay măn câm râi dâi cân năi dãi bā ān khāo tāŋ lāi hit mun hit khen jāo a.

ti nãi phu ãi lukmān nã din ção u kay. bã ăn mãn ka pvak mã mã then phán ren. mãn ka hun gin hit mun hit khen kã câm pay ân mãn ka rik phu len khão lik bão thâm khâm ru kã çãn khảo mun bvak khâm a. bã ân mãn ka bã mãn jão mau nvan mãn mã u kay. mau pa mãn hou phvak len khão jão, cu cân nãi mãn ka mãn dãi khen di kay. bã ãn mãn ka thuñ ceu dot, mãn ka ren bau mã khão, cu cân nãi pa mãn ka ren avk mã luk pi ãi rvan rik mã khão ren jụ, bã ân mãn ka lắt khâm lão pa mân phân jāk kã çân pi mu mun nãi kão ka mau hit bay u phân mau kão ka khâm mã lão bau lu kay, ta lãk mau ka kão mã lão kin bau heu avn penã len pu nãn nãi kão ka pin hit mun hit khen dvan cvam kão kun rik tãi, tu bã khân mã câm i u luk mau mã then câm pãn ku luk ka rãi dãi mau tân lãi khâm khran lin kin klen dvan phu nen bân ção, mau ka mãn heu dãi phvak len jão a. bã ãn mãn ka mãn bã jão luk ai mau ka kão dvan ku mu kay, pay ãn tân lãi khran lin khên u ceu kay, cu cân nãi i u nvan mau tãi jão, pu nãn ku bãn ju nãi rão ka hit mun hit khen u ceu kay, cu cân nãi i u nvan mau tãi jão pay dip di kay bã ãn rãi dãi jão pay an nãi dãi kay.

TAI OR SHAN FAMILY.

KHAMTI.

(J. F. Needham, Esq., 1896.)

KIIAMTI.

 $M\ddot{u}$ nan kon k $\dot{o}^{(i)}$ lüng yang lük chai song kô nau lûk man song kô nai⁽²⁾ 8 10 11 lûk chai ân nai pô man mai wâ kâ 13 12 17 16 15 khüng cha kau chât khalaûkå 21 20 19 18 pan hautâ. Mü nai man lûk chai man 2329 24 mai khüng pan hauka lùk chai ån 25 man au khung nai ma hung sang si 32 33 35 34 mung kai long⁽⁹⁾ mai ka ka.

Müng nan mai man khüng 3 2 1 4 7 tâng müng khai kin (5) mot kâ.

Mü khüng man tâng müng mot kânai 10 12 11 mü nai (müng üp khau nan mai) (u) (b)(c) long. Man⁽⁶⁾ an ti kin må yang⁽⁵⁾ kå. Münai man kon ka. lüng mai 16 17 20 18 pảng phô ká kon nan man mai tong nâ 18 22 mai poika haü(6) leng mû. 23

Man mai⁽⁷⁾ khüng kin phaü kå
må haü sang nai kå cham ham mû
2 5 7 6 9 8
man tî kîn. Mü man
10 11 12 13 14

ENGLISH.

Formerly a man had two sons amongst his children, the two aforesaid, 9 10 the younger child (or son) said to his 13 14 15 16 father, whatever my share (of) goods 19 18 21 (there distribute. be) Thon he 22 23 distributed (his) property to his son, $2\dot{6}$ 27 28 younger son he taking the goods tarried 31 32 33 34 not long (but) went to a far country. 37 38

In that country he wasted all (his) 1 2 3 4 5 6 property.

After getting rid of all his property
8 10 11 12

then a mighty famine (occurred) in that
13 14 15 (a) (b)

country. He had (5) nothing to eat. (6)

Then he went (and) joined (himself)
16 17 18 19

to a man (and) the man sent him into
20 21 22 23 24 25

(the) fields to tend pigs.

No one gave him eatables. If (he) could have obtained the pigs husks he would have eaten. When he have $\frac{11}{11}$ have $\frac{12}{12}$ $\frac{13}{13}$ $\frac{14}{14}$

⁽¹⁾ kô is a numeral particle used for human beings.

⁽²⁾ nai is a demonstrative pronoun used here for emphasis and recognition.

⁽³⁾ long is an adverb meaning very, exceedingly; so that kai long = very far.

^{(&#}x27;) khai = lose, kin = eat, mot = finish.

⁽⁵⁾ Man au ti kin må yang kå, he what to eat none had.

⁽⁶⁾ haŭ is an anxiliary causal imperative, haŭ long to tend.

⁽⁷⁾ man mai khüng kin phaü kā mā haü means, literally, any one even gave him not things to eat.

KHAMTI-contd.

chaü kum må nai man wå hün pð 16 15 17 18 23 21 kau mai khânai kâ (khau) 20 19 24 23 atta food mü kin. pô lũ khun nangkau pun mai kả hau 30 Kau cham må nai sì (1)kin nang tì tai. 3233 Kau pô kau mai kâst wâ kât. 35 38 37 36 40 39

Po ü kau chauphra mai(2) tai khâng(3) maü mai(2) phit yau.

Khun nang kau lûk chai nî mau nai sî 12 11 10 9 mâ thok wâ kau mai khâ nang kan 8 14 17 au woi tâ. Mũ nai man tai khâng pô 18 19 21 man mai må kå. På man man mai låk 28 22 20 26 25 28 29 28 22 20 tikai pon hankû hakkâ khün nang kau **2**7 31 len kå si khô man mai wâm si **37 3**6 35 33 chop kem ka. 38

Mü nai lûk chai man wâ, pô ü kau 2 4 5 6 chau phrå mai khün nang kau kå nå⁽⁴⁾ 11 maŭ mai phit. het ka. Kau lak chai ni nai si n'thok.

kh4(6) Tô nai û kå pô man 18 man khau mai akhang hau ka. Lûk 20 kau mai au ma sì pha an khen nì 25 au nang tå. 28

ENGLISH—contd.

recovered (his) senses he said. In my 16 17 18 19 20 father's house even the slaves have enough 21 22 23 24 25 to eat and even to give (to) others.

I not getting food (am) at death's door (about to die). I going (to) my father $\frac{1}{35}$ going (to) my father will say. 39 40

Father I have sinned against God (and) yourself and I (am) not fit to be 6 ·7 your dutiful son. Take me as (of your) 13 14 15 11 12 slaves. Then he went near to his father. 18 19 20 21 22 23 His father seeing him from afar pitied 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 (him) and running (and) falling upon 32 his neck kissed (him). **36 37 38**

Then his son said Father, I have 1 2 3 4 5 sinned against God and yourself, I. (am) 9 10 11 unfit (to be) a good son.

But, his father ordered his slaves 17 18 19 20 21 (thus). Having brought the best robe to my son put (it) on (him). 26 27

^{(&#}x27;) må nai st = not getting, må = not; nai st = getting; st is the past participle suffix.

⁽²⁾ mai is simply the accusative case suffix.

^(*) taj khang means, literally, near, adjacent to.
(*) kā nā = "before," "in the presence of." The mai after chau Phra, and mail is the accusative case suffix.

^(*) phit het = make sin.

^(*) khå khau mai = slaves; khau is the plural suffix; mai accusative case ditto.

KIIAMTI - contd.

sop(1) låkchåp ta; Μü mai khun nang kau tin mai khip tin Ω sop(1) haü tâ. Khünang kau tû(2) châm sî 10 (3)kan kin kåt. 13

Lûk kau lai pünai nang tî tai ngai khün nang kau pôk mâ.

Man hai kâ nang khün 24 nai må. Khun nang kau pô n'khâ(4) lûk chôm (5) kankâ.

Mü nai lûk chai long man $\hat{\Omega}^{(6)}$ tangna mai. Man hün mai mü ma. Mü ti thung hun mai ka khun nang kau seng kang seng gam nai hin si.

khá hün man (⁷⁾kô Mü nai man 18 20 23 21 lüng mai hång si tham kå.

Hün hau mai pen hü? mü nai 3 2 khâ nai man mai laukâ nâng chai maŭ hün mai mü mâ. 12

Lai pü nai si põ maü leng poi nam lai pü 18 15 14 17 16 18 pô mau man mai châm sĩ nai kâ. 20 19 21 23 Μü nai man châ 25 24 khun nang kau ka nau hün mai 29 må(a) kå.

ENGLISH—contd.

Put a ring upon (his) finger and place shoes upon (his) feet, and being merry together let us eat.

For my son (was) as dead and now (he) 15 16 17 19 20 has returned.

He was lost and is found, and father 23 24 25 and son made merry together. 28 29 30

At that time the elder son he was in the field. He returned to the house (and) when nearing the house (he) hearing dancing and music, then he 14 15 calling a servant of his house asked. 20 21 22

What's up at our house? 3 4 the slave told him your younger brother 8 has returned home consequently your 12 father is feasting because your 15 16 17 18 19 has received him safely. 21 22

Then he angered and would not go 24 23 26 inside the house.

27

⁽¹⁾ sop only means to put on certain things.
(2) This tû = us, and belongs to kin kắt = let eat, tû kin kắt = let us eat.

⁽a) kan is a reciprocal particle; cham kan si = making merry together.

⁽⁴⁾ n'khå is a pronoun meaning both, and is used in speaking of two persons.

^(*) châm kâ = made merry, kan (reciprocal particle) = together.

⁽⁶⁾ this the substantive verb meaning here was. In Khamti bare roots of verbs are often used to express past action.

^(?) kô lũng mai belongs to khô, khá kô lũng mai = a slave, mai is simply the accusative case suffix.

^(*) må kå = literally did not go.

KIIAMTI-concld.

Lai pũ nai pô man mà sĩ lau sĩ 30 32 81 33 84 man mai hảng kâ.

Lûk chai long pô man mai wa ka. Po'ü maü khâ chaü tâ kau kî pî kai⁽¹⁾ a mù haü nai het mai 12 laü kau khün nang kau må kå 15 khâm maŭ thâm tô nai û kâ maü 19 16 nai kå kau mai pêy â ân â lüng ⁽²⁾tang tai kå hom kin peð tå nai sî ma haü. 21

Tổ wấ ngai lùkchai ẩn mau khủng
1 2 5 4 3 8
tầng mũng khai kin motsi thüng mâ.
7 6
Lai pũ nai sĩ mau leng poi.
10 11

Mü nai man mai pô man wâ kâ

11 16 15 13 12 14

lâk kau ü maü tang kau hôm û
18 17 19 22 22(a) 21

nai sî khüng kau (3)kâ yâng nai
23 25 24 28

lâ khảng maü mai hau thok chảm kan

khun nang kau leng poi. Lai pu nang mau tai ka khun nang kau nip ma; hai ka khun nang kau nai ma.

ENGLISH—concld.

Wherefore his father coming (and)
30 31 32 33

persuading called him.
34 35 36

The elder son said to his father, 2 Father you consider how many years (am I) giving you work and I have 10 11 12 13 14 ever listened (to) your command yet you never even gave me a kid to eat 20 21 22 23 24 (my) friends together with (and) make merry,

Yet now your younger son 1 2 3 4 5 has returned having wasted everything therefore you feast (him).

Then his father said unto him my 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

son you remain together with me 18 19 20 21 22 22(a)

therefore my whole property (is) yours. 23 24 (It) is meet (that) we make merry 27 28

together

and feast. For your younger brother 1 2 3 4 died and is alive (again) (He) was lost and is found.

⁽¹⁾ kai is an interrogative particle expressing uncertainty.

⁽²⁾ tang and taika are two words, tang = with, taika = friends, companions.

^(*) kå yång nai = whole; lå khång maü = your own; khång and lå khang are particles denoting ownership.

KHASI FAMILY.

KHASI, (STANDARD DIALECT).

(Bible Society, 1885.)

La don uwei u briw uba don ar-ngut ki khún shinrang, uba kham-poh to na ki u la ong ha u kypa jong u, kó Pa, to ai ha nga ia ka bynta kaba háp ia nga na kaei-kaei kaba don. Te u la pyniabynta ha ki ia la ka jingim. Hadín kata ym bún sngi, uta u khún uba kham-poh, h'ynda u la lumlang ia kici-kici baroh, u la leit jingleit sha ka rí kaba jingngai, hangta ruh u la pynsyrwa-noh ia ka bynta jong u, ba u da leh sarong-auria H'ynda û la pynlut kumta ia kiei-kiei baroh, la jîa nemsnîw ka bakhráw ha kata ka rî, u ruh u la sydang ba'n sngow-kyrduh. H'ynda kumta u la leit ialok bad uwei na ki trai-shnong kata ka rí: uba la phah ia u sha ki lyngkha jong u, ba'n áp snïang. Te u la jiw sngow-kwah ba'n pynkydang ia la ka kypoh na kita ki kynja-kop-díngsoh, ia kiba ki jiw bám ki snïang; to ym don ba ai ia u. Hinrei h'ynda u la kynmáwbynríw, u la ong, Katno ngut ki shakri u kypa jong nga, kiba don ka jingbám bakyrhai, nga seh hangne nga'n sa iap thyngan! Nga'n da ïeng joit, nga'n sa leit-noh sha la u kypa, bad nga'n ong ha u, Kó Pa, nga la leh pop ia ka byneng, bad ha khymat jong me, to nga'm long shuh uba dei ba yn khot u khún jong mo; tó pynlong ia nga kum uwei na ki shakri jong mo. Te haba u la ïengjoit, u la leit sha la u kypa. Hinrei haba u dang ha jingngai ruh, u kypa jong u u la ioh-ih ia u, bad u la sngow-isynei; haba u la phet ruh, u la dem ha ka ryndang jong u, u la iaidoh ruh ia u. Te uta u khún u la ong ia u, Kó Pa nga la leh pop ia ka byneng, bad ha khymat jong me, te nga'm long shuh uba dei ba yn khot u khún jong me. Hinrei uta u kypa u la ong ia ki shakri jong u, Wallam-noh ia ka jainkup kaba kor-tam, to pynkup ruh ia u, to buh ruh ia ka sah'ti ha ka ktí jong u, bad ia ki juti ha ki slajat jong u: bad to ngi'n iabám bad ngi'n ialeh-kymen ruh: Naba une u khún jong nga, u la long u ba-la-iap, te u la im-pat; bad u la long uba la jah-noh, te la shem-pat ia u. Kumta ki la sydang ba'n ia leh-

Te uta u khún jong u uba shiwa u la don ha lyngkha: te katba u la nang wan hajan kata ka ing u la ioh-sngow ia ki tïar-riwai, lem bad ia kiba shád. To haba u la khot ha u ia uwoi na kita ki shakri, u la kylli aiuh ka lah long kine kici-kici-ruh? U te u la iathuh ha u, Ba la wan u hynbew jong me; te u kypa jong me u la khawai naba u la ioh-pyddiang pat ia u uba koit-ba-khïah kein. H'ynda kumta u la bittar, bad u'm mon ba'n leit hapoh: namar-kata, u kypa jong u, haba u la mih habar, u la kyrpád ia u. U te u da iathuh u la ong ia la u kypa, Ha khymih, la katta snem nga dang shakri ia me, bad mynno-mynno-ruh nga'm jiw pallat ia ka hukum jong me; pynban mynno-mynno-ruh me'm jiw ai ha nga wad ia ka khún-blang, ba nga'n ioh ialeh-kymen bad ki lok jong nga. Hinrei haba la wan une u khúnjong me, uba la bámduh ia ka jingim jong me ha ki nuti, me la ai ka jingkhawai na ka bynta jong u. U te u la ong ia u, Kó khún hala ka sngi me don lem bad nga, bad kici-kici baroh ki jong nga ki long ki jong me. Te ka la dei ba'n ialeh-kymen bad ba'n ialeh-sngow bhá; naba une u para jong me u la long uba la iap, te u la im pat bad u la long uba, la jah-noh, te la shem-pat ia u.